

A GUIDE
TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE OTHER
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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General Editor

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El Salvador

Compiled by
JOHN DE NOIA

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PREFATORY NOTE

This Guide forms a section of the bibliography of the official publications of the other American republics, which was begun in 1941 by the Library of Congress under the sponsorship of the Department of State's Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. An attempt has been made to include all information available in the Library of Congress on the governmental structure and on the official publications of El Salvador, whether serials, series, or monographs, but probably a number of agencies and publications have been omitted because of the inadequacy of the Library's collections. The publication of this Guide, it is hoped, will not only provide a working tool for libraries and scholars wishing to utilize the vast store of useful information embedded in official publications, but will also assist in the improvement of the Library's collections by pointing out gaps.

The year 1940 has been taken in general as the terminal date. The *Handbook of Latin American Studies* records annually the more important official publications since that time. Such additional information as was readily available on government agencies known to have been in existence as late as 1946 has been included.

Since the nature of the publications can best be understood in relation to the functions and organization of the issuing agency, the arrangement of this Guide is based on the structure of the government itself. In addition to sections for General Publications, Laws, and Constitutions, the following divisions have been made: Legislative Branch, Executive Branch and Judicial Branch.

The method of arrangement of publications under these headings has been in most cases alphabetical. A chronological order has been used, however, in listing those publications which have been issued under differing titles at various times. Therefore, both types of arrangement may be found within one section of the Guide. Monographs listed under the name of an author appear at the end of the section on publications under the respective agencies. The beginning and terminal dates of serial publications have been given when known.

For the work of compilation liberal use has been made of sources previously published such as: James B. Childs, *The memorias of the republics of Central America and of the Antilles* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1932); Charmion Shelby, *Latin American peri-*

odicals currently received in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture (Washington, The Library of Congress, 1944); Edward Schuster, *Guide to law and legal literature of Central American Republics* (New York, 1937); and Winifred Gregory, *List of the serial publications of foreign governments, 1815-1931*, (New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1932.)

Various members of the Library staff have had a hand in this work. The administrative responsibility for the completion of the program was placed in August 1946 upon the Director of the Hispanic Foundation and Mr. Henry V. Besso was subsequently appointed general editor.

In the beginning stages of the preparation of this Guide, Mr. De Noia had the counsel of Mr. James B. Childs and Mr. Henry McGeorge and in preparing the manuscript for the press Mrs. Glenda Crevenna was most helpful.

INTRODUCTION

THE history of the Republic of El Salvador may well begin with 1821 when in Guatemala City, on September 15, the provinces of the vice-regal kingdom of Guatemala, following the impulse of the other Spanish colonies, proclaimed their independence from the Spanish Crown. The movement for independence was promoted with the idea that the six provinces of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Chiapas would continue united to form a single republic, separate and distinct from any other nation. This idea was short-lived and on January 5, 1822, the Junta Gubernativa de Guatemala declared that the will of the majority of the people favored annexation to the Mexican Empire of Agustín Iturbide. The Mexican decree of November 4, organized the provinces into three "comandancias" although El Salvador stubbornly withheld until December 2. The following year witnessed the fall of Iturbide, however, and a constitutional convention was called by five of the six provinces of the former Kingdom of Guatemala, Chiapas choosing to remain within the newly formed Mexican Federation. On February 22, 1824, the convention promulgated a federal constitution which established the "Federation of Central America."

The attempt at union was premature, however, and after a series of revolutions and uprisings, the Central American Congress gave the states the right to organize themselves as they pleased on May 30, 1838. This authority led to the secession of Nicaragua and Honduras in 1838; Guatemala in 1839; Costa Rica in 1840; and El Salvador in 1841.

Meanwhile, El Salvador had installed the first Congreso Constituyente on March 14, 1824, which, in turn, promulgated the first political constitution of the state on June 12. This constitution was in force until February 1, 1841, when the National Constituent Assembly declared the sovereignty of the nation and officially named the country "Republic of El Salvador." On February 18 of the same year, a new constitution was drawn up. By article 65 of this constitution El Salvador declared itself sovereign-free and independent and claimed the right to govern itself, to regulate, modify, reform, or change its political constitution whenever it saw fit to do so. This was reaffirmed by a legislative decree of January 25, 1859, which resolved that "the state of El Salvador reassumes hereafter her

external sovereignty and declares herself a sovereign-free and independent republic."

The sovereign power of El Salvador is vested in three branches of the government: Legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative function is exercised by the Asamblea Nacional de Diputados whose members, three from each department, are elected by the people. The Asamblea meets in ordinary sessions from February 1 to June 30, and August 1 to December 31.

The executive power is exercised by a citizen who bears the title of President of the Republic assisted by a council of ministers. He is elected by a direct vote of the people for a term of four years and is not eligible for reelection either as president or vice-president until after a lapse of four years. The ministers are appointed by the executive with the consent of Congress. In case of a failure to elect, the president is chosen by a majority of votes in the Congress from the three candidates having the largest number of votes in the popular election. He is inaugurated on the first day of March following his election. The term of the president and vice-president, who assumed office in 1945, will expire March 1, 1949. The president of the republic is also commander-in-chief of the army.

The judicial power of El Salvador is exercised by the Corte Suprema de Justicia which is divided into several Cámaras de Segunda Instancia and a Cámara de Tercera Instancia. The decisions of the Corte Suprema which has its seat at San Salvador are published in the *Revista judicial*.

There seems to have been little attempt to record systematically the official publications of the Salvadoran Government, and there has been no regularly published series or directory listing the various Government agencies and institutions and their principal officers. The noted Salvadoran scholar, Señor Miguel Ángel García, has for the past several years been compiling a monumental work which will, when finished, consist of an estimated sixty volumes and will supply much historical and biographical information. To date our attention has been called to:

García, Miguel Ángel. *Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador*. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Luz," 1927-43. Vols. 1-7.

. *Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador. Asamblea nacional constituyente de 1885; homenaje en el primer cincuentenario de su instalación, 1885-1935*. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1936. 547 pp.

. *Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador. El Doctor José Matías Delgado; homenaje en el primer centenario de su muerte, 1832-1932.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1933-39. 2 vols.

—. *Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador. Universidad Nacional; homenaje en el primer centenario de su fundación, 1841-1941.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1941]. 601 pp.

———. *Gral. don Manuel José Arce; homenaje en el primer centenario de su fallecimiento. Recopilación de documentos para el estudio de su vida y de su obra, 1847-1947.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1944.

Among the many general histories, attention is called to *Recordatorio histórico de la República de El Salvador*, San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, [1938], 500 pp. by José F. Figeac. This work, chosen to be printed at government expense by Legislative Decree no. 8 of July 14, 1936, contains complete political and historical data from early colonial times.

Although the Imprenta Nacional is the central government printing office, official publications have, from time to time, been printed by other publishing houses. This fact tends to complicate the problem of distribution and maintenance of a comprehensive current record. Furthermore, El Salvador does not possess a national archive, nor, insofar as is known, have any definite steps been taken to establish such an institution. The government records are scattered in the various offices and comprise mostly documents of the national period. For information relating to the colonial period of El Salvador, reference is made to *National Archives of Latin America*, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1945, by Roscoe R. Hill.

From the period of independence until 1827, laws and decrees were published in the *Gaceta de Guatemala*, official organ of the federal government. But as far as we have been able to ascertain, no official periodical published between 1827 and 1847 is in the files of any of the government agencies of El Salvador. On the other hand, a complete collection beginning with 1847 is to be found in the Departamento de Historia of the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.

An attempt is here made to center upon the present scene both as to agencies and publications stressing informational potentialities and giving wherever possible brief data about the development of agencies and publications so far as the present space and limitations of available information permit.

Inclusion here does not mean that the agencies are in every instance to be found in library catalogs as official subheadings under *Republic of El Salvador*.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

OFFICIAL GAZETTES

THERE is great difficulty in ascertaining full bibliographical data on the official gazettes of El Salvador for the earliest period of independence to 1847. There are evidences of many newspapers being published during this period, but since most of these collections are not available, there is considerable confusion as to which were official and which were privately printed.

It appears that the laws, decrees, and other acts relating to the government of the Federation of Central America were published in the *Gaceta de Guatemala*. Simultaneously with this, however, the government of the state of El Salvador apparently published a separate official gazette publicizing its proceedings, for there is a record of the *Semanario Político Mercantil*, first published in 1824 by the Imprenta del Gobierno and labeled "órgano de publicidad del Gobierno." In addition the following periodicals which appear to be official were published:

Gaceta del Gobierno del estado de El Salvador. No. 1, Apr. 2, 1827-?

El Revisor Oficial. No. 1, Sept. 14, 1832-?

El Registro Oficial. No. 1, June 15, 1835-?

El Boletín Oficial. No. 1, Dec. 20, 1841-?

On March 23, 1847, there appeared the first of a series of official periodicals known to be in existence in various libraries throughout the United States and in those of the various government agencies of El Salvador. These are:

Gaceta del Gobierno Supremo del estado del Salvador, en la República de Centro-América. San Salvador, Imprenta del estado. Tomo I, Nos. 1-100, Mar. 23, 1847-Feb. 23, 1849. Weekly.

Gaceta del Salvador en la República de Centro-América. San Salvador, Imprenta del estado (Nos. 1-75), Imprenta nueva de A. Liévano (Nos. 76-88), Imprenta del triunfo (Nos. 89-99). Tomo II, Nos. 1-99, Mar. 2, 1849-Jan. 31, 1851. Weekly.

Gaceta del Salvador en la República de Centro-América. San Salvador, Imprenta del estado. Tomo III, Nos. 1-89, May 9, 1851-Mar. 18, 1853. Weekly.

Gaceta del Gobierno del Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta del triunfo. Tomo IV, Nos. 1-111, Apr. 1, 1853-June 14, 1855. Weekly.

Gaceta del Gobierno del Salvador. Cojutepeque,* Imprenta del triunfo. Tomo V, Nos. 1-100, June 21, 1855-Apr. 25, 1857. Weekly.

Gaceta del Salvador. Cojutepeque, Imprenta del triunfo (Nos. 1-85), Imprenta del gobierno (Nos. 86-100). Tomo VI, Nos. 1-100, Apr. 29, 1857-Apr. 14, 1858. Semi-weekly. Irregular.

Colección de la Gaceta del Salvador en la América Central, que contiene parte de las leyes de la legislatura de 1858 y todas las de la de 1859, así como todos los decretos y acuerdos gubernativos del primer bienio y algunos del segundo que han merecido ser publicados: piezas de los tribunales y juzgados de la República en los diferentes ramos de la administración pública; y las noticias del exterior que se han creído de algún provecho. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno, Tomo VII, Nos. 1-100. Apr. 17, 1858-May 4, 1859. Semi-weekly. Irregular.

*As a result of the earthquake of April 16, 1854, which completely ruined the city of San Salvador, the capital was transferred to Cojutepeque. It was moved back to San Salvador June 29, 1858.

Gaceta del Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno. Tomo VIII, Nos. 1-106, May 7, 1859-June 30, 1860.

Tomo Noveno de la Gaceta Oficial del Supremo Gobierno de la República del Salvador en la América Central, compuesto de 100 números, que contiene parte de las leyes emitidas por el supremo poder ejecutivo en 1860 y 1861: trabajos de los tribunales y oficinas en los diversos ramos de la administración pública; y las noticias del exterior que se han creído de interés. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno, July 4, 1860-Oct. 12, 1861. Semi-weekly. Irregular.

Tomo Décimo. Gaceta del Salvador. 1861 a 1862. [San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno], Nos. 1-100, Oct. 16, 1861-Oct. 18, 1862.

Tomo Undécimo. Gaceta del Salvador. 1862 a 1863. [San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno], Nos. 1-26?, Oct. 22, 1862-Mar. 28, 1863.

El Constitucional. Periódico oficial del gobierno. Tomo I, Nos. 1-100, Nov. 7, 1863-Sept. 14, 1865. Tomo II, No. 1, Sept. 21, 1865-? Published once or twice weekly.

El Boletín Oficial. No. 1, Apr. 26, 1871-?

On May 9, 1874, the government decreed the establishment of the periodical *Gaceta de los Tribunales del Salvador*. This was to have been a bi-weekly publication but a thorough search has failed to reveal that it ever appeared. The following year the *Diario Oficial* was founded, but in the early part of 1876, Tomo I of the *Gaceta Oficial* appeared and it is known to have continued through No. 189, December 1, 1876. No official publication seems to have appeared during the year 1877, but on January 1, 1878, the *Diario Oficial* reappeared as Tomo IV, No. 1 (San Salvador, Imprenta nacional), and it has continued regularly to date, published daily except Monday.

La República, periódico semi-oficial. Tomo I-II, 1911-12?

La República, suplemento del Diario Oficial. [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional], Año I, No. 1, Nov. 23, 1932-Año XII, No. 3,277, May 17, 1944. Suspended publication as of May 18, 1944, by Presidential Decree no. 12, dated September 2, 1944. Contains editorials, administrative, economic, political, social, and cultural comments on the affairs of the government.

LAWS

For a complete study of the laws of El Salvador reference should be made to the compilation entitled *Guide to law and legal literature of Central American Republics* (Bibliographies of Foreign Law Series No. 11), New York, 1937, pp. 119-138, by Edward Schuster. Mr. Schuster seems to have made an extensive study of all aspects of the laws of the countries lying within the area treated by him.

During the first year of General don Gerardo Barrio's regime (1860-66) the Civil and Penal Codes were promulgated with the first being put into effect May 31 and the second September 15, 1860. These codes undoubtedly replaced the outmoded Spanish laws based on the *Siete Partidas* of Alfonso El Sabio and the Justinian Code of Laws which had been in force in the new republic of El Salvador.

The *Leyes Patrias* were published in the official organ in 1875. These *leyes* included the first *Código Militar* which supplanted the outmoded Spanish ordinances. Also included among them was the *Ley de Imprenta*.

In 1881 there appeared a new *Código Penal*, a new *Código Militar*, and the *Código de Minería*, *Ley Hipotecaria* and the *Ley de Matrimonio Civil* which accepted in article 32 the divorce as a medium of separation.

Outside of the official government organ, other official compilations of laws which have come to our attention for the early period of the Republic are:

Colección de leyes del Ministerio jeneral del supremo Gob. del Estado promulgados entre enero 3 y diciembre 10 de 1846. San Salvador, 1846.

Leyes, órdenes y resoluciones de los poderes Legislativo y Ejecutivo en 1889. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1892.

Menéndez, Isidro. *Recopilación de leyes de El Salvador. Por comisión del señor Presidente don José San Martín, refrendada por el señor Ministro del Interior licenciado don Ignacio Gómez.* Guatemala, Imprenta de L. Luna, 1855. 294 pp.

Ulloa, Cruz. *Codificación de leyes patrias desde la independencia hasta el año de 1875; revisada y concluida por . . . en virtud de comisión especial del supremo poder ejecutivo.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1879. 3, iv, 368 pp.

Vaquero, Francisco. *Codificación de las leyes de El Salvador desde 1875 hasta 1889. Edición oficial.* San Salvador, [1890?]

The Library of Congress has recently acquired a volume of "Leyes y decretos" of El Salvador for the years 1871-75. The volume contains no title page although individual title pages to some of the items are included, and the pagination is irregular. The work appears to be a compilation of officially issued laws, decrees, statutes, and regulations previously published in pamphlet form. Included among the items is the Constitution of 1871 which carries the following title page:

Constitución política de la República del Salvador, decretada por la Asamblea constituyente el día 16 de octubre de 1871. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno, [1871]. 43 pp.

Prior to 1880 the session laws of El Salvador are not available in annual volumes and can be found only in the files of the official gazette. For the years 1880-1910, the session laws have been compiled and published unofficially by Belarmino Suárez under the title *Anuario de legislación de la República de El Salvador*, 31 Vols., San Salvador, Imprenta "7 de Junio" del Dr. Belarmino Suárez, [1906-11]. Official sources reveal that Dr. Suárez has been working on a new edition of the *Anuario de legislación*, which, when completed, will consist of more than 100 volumes and will include the years from 1864 to 1942.

With the apparent intention of continuing the series of session laws as an official enterprise, the Ministry of Justice has published the following volumes:

Repertorio de legislación ó colección de leyes: decretos legislativos, publicado en el "Diario Oficial" del corriente año y recopilado por el Ministerio de justicia. San Salvador, Tipografía "El Progreso," 1910. 45 pp.*

Repertorio de legislación ó colección de leyes: decretos legislativos, publicado en el "Diario Oficial" del corriente año. San Salvador, Tipografía "El Progreso," 1911. 145, iv pp.*

Repertorio de legislación ó colección de leyes: decretos legislativos, publicado en el "Diario Oficial" del corriente año. San Salvador, Tipografía "El Progreso," 1912. 63, iii pp.*

Anuario de legislación de la República de El Salvador. Ministerio de Justicia. 1913. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1920. 144 pp.

Anuario de legislación de la República de El Salvador. Ministerio de Justicia. 1914. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926. 320 pp.

Anuario de legislación de la República de El Salvador. Ministerio de Justicia. 1916. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1917?] 188 pp.

*Schuster makes no mention of the 1910 edition of the *Repertorio de legislación* and assumes that the 1911 and 1912 editions were published by private enterprise. It would seem that since the title page and imprint of the 1911 and 1912 editions resemble so closely the 1910 volumes published under official auspices, they, too, might possibly be official compilations.

Laws and regulations which relate to the administration of the various ministerios are sometimes printed in their official publications but insofar as we have been able to ascertain, no effort has been made to publish officially the cumulative laws of El Salvador. Indices for early Salvadoran legislation have been made unofficially. Beginning with Tomo 107 (second semester of 1929), the *Diario Oficial* has been indexed semi-annually.

CONSTITUTION

The constitution now in force in El Salvador was promulgated on August 13, 1886, readopted by Legislative Decree no. 251 of November 29, 1945, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 30, 1945. In order to adopt this constitution to present-day needs the Assembly made extensive amendments; many are derived from the Constitution of 1939 or the 1944 amendments to that constitution; others are innovations in Salvadoran constitutional law.

There have been ten constitutions enacted for El Salvador since its independence was declared in 1821. In addition to the first two constitutions of June 12, 1824, and February 18, 1841, a third was promulgated on March 19, 1864; the fourth was enacted on October 16, 1871; the fifth on November 9, 1872; the sixth on February 19, 1880; the seventh on December 4, 1883; and the eighth on November 23, 1885. The latter constitution was never approved by the Executive Power which dissolved the Asamblea Constituyente four days after it drafted the charter. It served, however, as a basis for the ninth constitution drafted August 13, 1886, although notable changes were made. This last constitution seemed to have been the most satisfactory of all for it remained in force until January 20, 1939, when the tenth was promulgated.

This numbering of the constitutions does not take into account the February 24, 1944, amendment of the Constitution of 1939, the 1945 switch back to the 1886 constitution and its subsequent amendment, nor does it take into account the four federal constitutions of the Federation of Central America, of which El Salvador has always been a participant.

Schuster (*op. cit.*) quoting Dareste (*Les constitutions modernes*, Vol. 4, 4th ed., Paris, 1932, p. 432.) makes no mention of the 1841 constitution, but on the other hand says that a new constitution "which reflected the complete sovereignty of the republic" was promulgated June 24, 1859. A thorough search, including the *Gaceta Oficial* of that year, fails to verify this statement, however. Further evidence that no constitution appeared on this date can be drawn from article 104 of the Constitution of March 19, 1864, which states, in part: "Queda abolida la Constitución de 18 de febrero de 1841 . . ."

The texts of the constitutions of El Salvador have appeared in various issues of the official gazettes. They are also to be found in the following sources:

Constitución del Estado del Salvador. San Salvador, 1824. 21 pp.

Constitución política del Estado del Salvador. [San Salvador?], Industria centro-americana, [184-]. 36 pp.

Constitución política de la República del Salvador, decretada por la Asamblea constituyente el día 16 de octubre de 1871. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno, [1871]. 43 pp.

Constitución política de la República del Salvador decretada por el Congreso nacional constituyente el 4 de diciembre de 1883. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1883]. 31 pp.

. . . *Constitución política, leyes constitutivas y ley de extranjería, decretadas por el Congreso nacional constituyente de 1886*. 4a. edición. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1896. 132 pp.

Constitución y códigos de la República de El Salvador; obra llevada a cabo por el Ministerio de justicia, durante la administración del presidente de la República, Dr. don Alfonso Quiñones Molina. Barcelona, Imprenta elzeviriana y librería camí, 1926. 992 pp.

Informe y apéndices de la nueva edición de la Constitución, leyes constitutivas y códigos de El Salvador . . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1928. 49 pp.

Constitución política de la República de El Salvador decretada por la Asamblea nacional constituyente el 20 de enero de 1939. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1939]. 163 pp. (Contents: Constitución política. Ley de imprenta. Ley de estado de sitio. Ley de amparo. Ley reglamentaria de elecciones.)

For the complete texts of all the Salvadoran constitutions and a comparative treatise of each, reference is made to the unofficial compilation entitled *Cuatro constituciones federales de Centro América y las constituciones políticas de El Salvador*, San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1945, 380 pp., by Miguel Ángel Gallardo.

The English texts of the following constitutions can be found in the *British and Foreign Papers* as follows: 1841, Vol. 29, p. 206; 1871, Vol. 61, p. 1166; 1872, Vol. 62, p. 941; 1880, Vol. 72, p. 1182; 1883, Vol. 75, p. 884; 1886, Vol. 77, p. 1317.

The English text for the Constitution of 1886 may also be found in Bulletin no. 58 of the International Bureau of the American Republics, *Salvador*, [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1895]. pp. 75-99.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

UNDER the constitutions of 1824, 1939, 1944, and 1945, the legislative authority is vested in a single chamber—the Asamblea Nacional de Diputados; however, the other constitutions provide for two, the Asamblea and a Camara de Senadores. In all cases the members of Congress are elected directly by the people, although the number of members and the term of office vary.

The constitutions of 1841, 1864, and 1871 provide for one Senator for each 30,000 inhabitants; the one of 1872 provides for one for each 40,000 at such time as the population census is taken, but in the meantime it allowed for only one from each department. This last apportionment was held by the charter of 1880 in spite of the fact that a census had been made two years previously. The constitution of 1883, the last which speaks of the Cámara de Senadores, makes no mention of the apportionment.

The term of office is six years in the constitutions of 1841 and 1864, while in those of 1871, 1872, and 1883, the period is three years. Reelection is forbidden by the constitutions of 1841, 1871, and 1872.

Under the constitutions of 1841, 1864, and 1871, the Deputies are elected by the people, allowing one deputy for each 15,000 inhabitants; that of 1872 provides for one from each district until such time as the census should take place, when there would be one for each 20,000 inhabitants. The 1880 constitution mentions one deputy for each district, a provision which is not found in that of 1883. In 1886 the law provided for three Deputies and two alternates from each department with an additional representative for every 50,000 inhabitants over 150,000. By the Constitution of 1824, the term of office is limited to two years with no reelection, while the others provide for a one year term and indefinite reelection.

The number of ordinary sessions for the legislature varies. The Constitution of 1824 provided for a session period of sixty days with an extension of thirty when deemed necessary. The charter of 1841 provided for but sixty meetings, while those of 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886 limit the number of meetings to forty. The constitution of 1939 and its 1944 amendment called for convocation of the legislature from February 15 to May 15 and from October 15 to January 2. At present Congress is required to convene between February 1 and June 30 and August 1 to December 31 of each year. All of the constitutions provided that the Congress could meet in extraordinary sessions for as long a period as may be necessary to complete the business on hand.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador have never been reported in a special periodical. Minutes of sessions are published in the *Diario Oficial*. There is no evidence that the Asamblea Nacional is required by law to make an annual report, although the following have been recorded:

Reseña de las labores de la Asamblea nacional legislativa del Salvador, presentado por el presidente de la misma Don Frederico Mejía. Año 1904. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1904]. 20 pp.

Memoria de las labores de la honorable Asamblea nacional de 1930. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1930]. 61 pp.

The following history of the Asamblea for the period 1885-1935 may be of interest: *Asamblea nacional constituyente de 1885; homenaje en el primer cincuentenario de su instalación, 1885-1935*. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1936, 547 pp., by Miguel Ángel García. Short biographies of the members of the Asamblea for 1885 are included, pp. 465-547.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

PRESIDENT

EVERY constitution of El Salvador provides that the Executive power be vested in one person elected by a direct vote of the people, and, with the exception of those of 1824 and 1841, the title stipulated is "President of the Republic." In the former he is "Gefe del Estado del Salvador," while in the latter the title is "Presidente del Estado del Salvador." All of the constitutions except those of 1841, 1880, 1883, 1939, and 1944 provide for a vice-president (vice-jefe in 1824).

The presidential term begins January 1 according to the 1939 and 1944 charters; February 1 by those of 1841, 1864, 1871, 1872, 1880, and 1883; and March 1 by that of 1886. The term of office varies in the following manner: 2 years in 1841 and 1871; 4 years in 1824, 1864, 1872, 1880, 1883, and 1886; and 6 years in 1939 and 1944. The president can succeed himself according to the Constitution of 1864, but the Constitution of 1883 makes no mention of reelection. The other constitutions forbid immediate reelection.

The following is a list of the presidents of El Salvador from 1821 to date:

Pedro Barriere. September to November 28, 1821.
Matías Delgado. November 1821 to 1823.
Juan Manuel Rodríguez. January 1 to October 1824.
Mariano Prado. October 1 to December 1824.
Juan Vicente Villacorta. 1825 to 1826.
Mariano Prado. 1827 to 1829.
José María Cornejo. January 22, 1829 to February 16, 1830.
Damián Villacorta. February 16 to February 25, 1830.
José María Cornejo. February 25, 1830 to April 3, 1832.
Francisco Morazán. April 3, 1832 to May 13, 1832.
Mariano Prado. May 13, 1832 to February 9, 1833.
Joaquín San Martín. February 9, 1833 to June 5, 1834.
Gregorio Salazar. June 5, 1834 to June 13, 1834.
Joaquín Escolán. September 13, 1834 to October 14, 1834.
Dionisio Herrera. October 14, 1834 to March 2, 1835.
José María Silva. March 2, 1835 to April 13, 1835.
Nicolás Espinosa. April 13, 1835 to November 15, 1835.
Diego Vigil. November 15, 1835 to May 23, 1837.
Timoteo Menéndez. May 23, 1837 to June 7, 1837.
Diego Vigil. August 16, 1837 to January 6, 1838.
Timoteo Menéndez. January 6, 1838 to May 23, 1839.
Antonio J. Cañas. May 23, 1839 to June 8, 1839.
Francisco Morazán. June 8, 1839 to February 16, 1840.
José María Silva. February 16, 1840 to May 20, 1840.
Antonio José Cañas. May 20, 1840 to September 15, 1840.
Norberto Ramírez. September 15, 1840 to December 1840.
Juan Lindo. January 8, 1841 to February 1, 1842.
Escolástico Marín. February 1, 1842 to February 13, 1842.
Juan J. Guzmán. April 14, 1842 to June 30, 1842.

Dionisio Villacorta. June 30, 1842 to July 19, 1842.
 Escolástico Marín. July 19, 1842 to September 26, 1842.
 Juan J. Guzmán. September 26, 1842 to January 26, 1843.
 Pedro Arce. January 26, 1843 to March 8, 1843.
 Juan J. Guzmán. March 8, 1843 to January 31, 1844.
 Fermín Palacios. January 31, 1844 to February 1, 1844.
 Francisco Malespín. February 1, 1844 to May 9, 1844.
 Joaquín Eufrasio Guzmán. May 9, 1844 to June 16, 1844.
 Francisco Malespín. June 16, 1844 to December 1844.
 Joaquín Eufrasio Guzmán. December 1844 to February 16, 1845.
 Fermín Palacios. February 16, 1845 to April 22, 1845.
 Joaquín Eufrasio Guzmán. April 23, 1845 to February 16, 1846.
 Eugenio Aguilar. February 17, 1846 to July 12, 1846.
 Fermín Palacios. July 12, 1846 to July 21, 1846.
 Eugenio Aguilar. July 21, 1846 to January 31, 1848.
 Tomás Medina. February 1, 1848 to February 3, 1848.
 Félix Quirós. February 3, 1848 to February 7, 1848.
 Doroteo Vasconcelos. February 7, 1848 to January 26, 1850.
 Ramón Rodríguez. January 26, 1850 to February 1, 1850.
 Miguel Santín. February 1, 1850 to February 4, 1850.
 Doroteo Vasconcelos. February 4, 1850 to January 12, 1851.
 Francisco Dueñas. January 12, 1851 to March 1, 1851.
 Félix Quirós. March 1, 1851 to May 13, 1851.
 Francisco Dueñas. May 13, 1851 to January 29, 1852.
 Francisco Dueñas. January 29, 1852 to February 1, 1854.
 Vicente Gómez. February 1, 1854 to February 13, 1854.
 José María San Martín. February 15, 1854 to September 26, 1854.
 Mariano Hernández. September 26, 1854 to November 13, 1854.
 José María San Martín. November 13, 1854 to February 1, 1856.
 Francisco Dueñas. February 1, 1856 to February 12, 1856.
 Rafael Campo. February 12, 1856 to May 16, 1856.
 Francisco Dueñas. May 16, 1856 to July 18, 1856.
 Rafael Campo. July 18, 1856 to January 31, 1858.
 Lorenzo Zepeda. February 1, 1858 to February 7, 1858.
 Miguel Santín. February 7, 1858 to June 24, 1858.
 Gerardo Barrios. June 24, 1858 to September 20, 1858.
 Miguel Santín. September 20, 1858 to January 9, 1859.
 Joaquín Eufrasio Guzmán. January 9, 1859 to February 15, 1859.
 José María Peralta. February 15, 1859 to March 9, 1859.
 Gerardo Barrios. March 9, 1859 to December 15, 1860.
 José María Peralta. December 15, 1860 to February 9, 1861.
 Gerardo Barrios. February 9, 1861 to October 1863.
 Francisco Dueñas. October 1863 to January 23, 1865.
 Francisco Dueñas. January 23, 1865 to April 1, 1871.
 Santiago González. April 1, 1871 to January 30, 1872.
 Santiago González. January 30, 1872 to May 1, 1872.
 Manuel Méndez. May 1, 1872 to July 9, 1872.
 Santiago González. July 9, 1872 to February 1, 1876.
 Andrés Valle. February 1, 1876 to April 30, 1876.

Rafael Zaldívar. May 1, 1876 to April 6, 1884.
 Ángel Guirola. April 6, 1884 to August 21, 1884.
 Rafael Zaldívar. August 21, 1884 to May 15, 1885.
 Fernando Figueroa. May 15, 1885 to June 17, 1885.
 José Rosales. June 17, 1885 to June 21, 1885.
 Francisco Menéndez. June 22, 1885 to February 28, 1886.
 Francisco Menéndez. March 1, 1886 to June 22, 1890.
 Carlos Ezeta. June 22, 1890 to March 1, 1891.
 Carlos Ezeta. March 1, 1891 to June 9, 1894.
 Rafael Antonio Gutiérrez. June 10, 1894 to February 28, 1895.
 Rafael Antonio Gutiérrez. March 1, 1895 to November 13, 1898.
 Tomás Regalado. November 14, 1898 to February 28, 1899.
 Tomás Regalado. March 1, 1899 to February 28, 1903.
 Pedro José Escalón. March 1, 1903 to February 28, 1907.
 Fernando Figueroa. March 1, 1907 to February 28, 1911.
 Manuel Enrique Araujo. March 1, 1911 to February 9, 1913.
 Carlos Meléndez. February 10, 1913 to August 28, 1914.
 Alfonso Quiñones M. August 29, 1914 to February 28, 1915.
 Carlos Meléndez. March 1, 1915 to December 20, 1918.
 Alfonso Quiñones M. December 21, 1918 to February 28, 1919.
 Jorge Meléndez. March 1, 1919 to February 28, 1923.
 Alfonso Quiñones M. March 1, 1923 to February 28, 1927.
 Pío Romero Bosque. March 1, 1927 to February 28, 1931.
 Arturo Araujo. March 1, 1931 to December 3, 1931.
 Maximiliano Hernández Martínez. December 4, 1931 to August 29, 1934.
 Andrés Ignacio Menéndez. August 29, 1934 to March 1, 1935.
 Maximiliano Hernández Martínez. March 1, 1935 to May 9, 1944.
 Andrés Ignacio Menéndez. Prov. Pres. May 9, 1944 to October 21, 1944.
 Osmín Aguirre y Salinas. October 21, 1944 to March 1, 1945.
 Salvador Castañeda Castro. March 1, 1945—.

Under the constitution the President is required during the first eight days of the annual sessions of Congress to present a message on the state of the administration, accompanied by the *Memorias* of the Ministerios. The message, called at different times *mensaje*, *discurso*, or *manifiesto*, and the *Memorias* are published regularly in the *Diario Oficial* as well as in separate form. For a complete study of the *Memorias* of El Salvador, reference is made to James B. Childs, *The Memorias of the Republics of Central America and the Antilles*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1932, pp. 152-70.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE MINISTRIES

Not all of the constitutions stipulated the number of Ministerios or Secretarías de Estado. Under the Constitution of 1824 there was provision for only one executive department, a Secretaría General or a Ministerio General del Despacho. The 1827 *Memoria* is the only one which has come to our attention for this period and is reprinted in *Documentos y datos históricos y estadísticos de la República de El Salvador. Ediciones de la Biblioteca Nacional*, San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926, pp. 5-27. The following departments made up the first Ministerio: Gobernación, Relaciones Exteriores, Justicia y Negocios Eclesiásticos, Hacienda, and Guerra y Marina.

The constitutions of 1841 and 1864 mention only the fact that there were to be secretaries of state, although the number and designation was apparently left for

the president to decide. The Constitution of 1871 provided for four Ministerios: Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernación, Hacienda y Guerra, and Instrucción Pública. Among these ministries the president could delegate other branches as it seemed most convenient to him. The first change occurred in 1883 when, in article 79 of the charter of that year, it is stated that "Ministers shall be created according to the law, amongst whom the president of the Republic shall distribute the different branches of the administration as to him appears most convenient."

The fundamental law of 1886 limited the number of ministries to four with the distribution of the different branches left to the decision of the president. The Reglamento Interior of the executive power of October 8, 1915, named the following Secretarías: Relaciones Exteriores, Gobernación, Hacienda y Crédito Público, Guerra, Instrucción Pública, Justicia, Fomento, Agricultura, Beneficencia, and Marina. To these were added Trabajo, Industria, Comercio, and Aviación by executive decree of March 2, 1927.

The constitutions of 1939 and 1944 increased the number of ministries from four to five with the distribution of the different branches left to the discretion of the president. The reorganization of the executive power by executive decree of October 21, 1944, designated the following ministries: Relaciones Exteriores y Justicia; Instrucción Pública; Gobernación, Trabajo, Fomento, Agricultura y Asistencia Social; Hacienda, Crédito Público, Industria y Comercio; and Defensa Nacional. The constitution now in force calls for as many ministries as are considered necessary by the executive. At present these are: Relaciones Exteriores y Justicia; Cultura y Asistencia Social; Interior, Gobernación, Trabajo y Fomento; Economía, Agricultura, Crédito Público, Hacienda, Comercio e Industria; and Defensa Nacional.

Ministerio de Agricultura

The first available record concerning a ministry for agriculture is a legislative decree of April 1, 1901, establishing a Subsecretaría de Agricultura, attached to Fomento, which, in turn, was annexed to Gobernación. The annual report for these three branches of the government for the year 1901 was rendered as is required by law.* No further mention is made of Agricultura in the titles of the reports until 1911, indicating that it perhaps ceased to be a Secretaría. A report on agricultural affairs is, however, included in the annual report of the Ministerio de Fomento until 1911 when Agricultura again became an independent branch of the government.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de agricultura y fomento. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3, Jan.-Mar. 1920.

Fomento y agricultura. Año 1, No. 1, Nov. 1938—Año 3, No. 7, July-Sept. 1940.

Memorias.

1911-28: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1929-32: See under *Ministerio de Gobernación.*

1933: See under *Ministerio de Fomento.*

1934-42: See under *Ministerio de Gobernación.*

**Memoria del Ministerio de gobernación, fomento y agricultura correspondiente al año de 1901, y presentado a la h. Asamblea nacional con fecha 4 del mes de marzo último, por el doctor don Julio Interiano.* (Diario Oficial, Tomo 52, No. 77, Apr. 2, 1902. pp. 609-16.)

Revista de agricultura tropical. (Órgano trimestral del Ministerio de agricultura.) 4th Epoch, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1921. Temporarily ceased publication for the year 1926-27.

Houdelot, Camilo. "*Ganado vacuno;*" *carne, leche, trabajo, razas principales.* . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941. 253 pp.

. *Razas equinas.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1942. 180 pp.

ASOCIACIÓN DE GANADEROS DE EL SALVADOR

Asociación de ganaderos de El Salvador. El tratado de libre comercio con Nicaragua. [San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros], 1936. 32 pp.

Revista Ganadera; publicación de la Asociación de ganaderos de El Salvador 1940 [?]. Monthly by year and number. Contains signed articles on animal husbandry and related topics, informative paragraphs, information on the activities of the governing board of the Association, and current prices on dairy products.

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Agricultura follows:

COMITÉ NACIONAL DE SUBSISTENCIAS

Created by executive decree of October 11, 1928, to study and report on agricultural output of the country and to advise ways to increase production.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA

Created and regulated by executive decree of June 21, 1902.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín [de la Dirección general de agricultura]. No. 1, 1924-?

Informe (1905). Boletín de agricultura. Tomo 6, No. 6, June 1, 1906.

Informe (1906). Boletín de agricultura. Tomo 7, No. 7, July 1, 1907.

ESCUELA DE AGRICULTURA

Provided for by ministerial decree of January 8, 1872, but apparently was not opened until March 28, 1888, when the legislative decree of that date reestablished it as a means of promoting the knowledge of agronomy in the country. It was to have an experimental farm adjacent to it called "Quinta Modelo."

ESCUELA DE MAYORDOMOS AGRÍCOLAS

Founded by Legislative Decree no. 53 of May 1, 1930.

JUECES DE AGRICULTURA

Established March 5, 1881, to give aid and suggestions to farmers.

JUNTA CENTRAL DE AGRICULTURA

Created April 27, 1880, abolished by legislative decree of April 6, 1888, and recreated by executive decree of August 14, 1899.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de agricultura (Junta central de agricultura). Nos. 1-4, 1883-86?

Boletín de agricultura, ciencias industriales, economía doméstica. (Órgano oficial de la Junta del mismo nombre.) 3rd Epoch, Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 1, 1900—Vol. 12, No. 4, Apr. 1912. Monthly.

Revista agrícola salvadoreña. (Órgano de la Sociedad nacional de agricultura, ganadería e industrias y de la Junta central de agricultura.) Vol. 1, 1912—Vol. 3, June 1915.

Ministerio de Asistencia Social

In conformance with executive decree of March 1, 1939, Legislative Decree no. 19 of March 28, 1939, provided that the name "Ministerio de Asistencia Social" be substituted for "Ministerio de Beneficencia y Sanidad" in all laws passed by the national assembly. Sanidad as a separate department of the government seems to have been first mentioned in the executive decree of March 2, 1923, which organized the cabinet and annexed Sanidad together with Beneficencia to the Ministerio de Gobernación. The first evidence of Beneficencia as a separate branch of the government appears in 1888 when it is found as part of the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública, Fomento y Beneficencia.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de sanidad y beneficencia; órgano de publicidad del Ministerio de dichos ramos. Época 2, Vol. 22, No. 1, Sept. 1923—Vol. 24, No. 14, Dec. 1926. Quarterly. Supersedes *Boletín sanitario*. (See: *Dirección General de Sanidad*.)

Código de sanidad de la República de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1900]. 45 pp. 2nd edition. 1914. 92 pp.

Memorias.

1888-1928: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1929-30: See under *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*.

1931-42: See under *Ministerio de Gobernación*.

HOSPITAL ROSALES

Archivo del Hospital Rosales. [1909?]

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Asistencia Social follows:

ASOCIACIÓN DE ENFERMERAS DE EL SALVADOR

Created in *estatutos* approved by executive *acuerdo* of June 3, 1935.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE SALUBRIDAD

Provided for in article 3 of the Código de Sanidad of May 30, 1900, and regulated by decree of October 25, 1900.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín del Consejo superior de salubridad. Año 1, No. 1, Sept. 1901—Año 19, 1^{er} trimestre, 1920. (See also: *Dirección General de Sanidad*.)

Cartilla antituberculosa. San Salvador, Imprenta "La República," 1907. 7 pp.

Cartillas populares. La viruela y la vacuna. . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1906. 2 pp.

Catecismo contra la tuberculosis. San Salvador, Tipografía "La República," 1904. 14 pp.

Instrucciones para precaverse de la fiebre amarilla y de las intermitentes ó paludismo. San Salvador, Tipografía "La República," 1904. 14 pp.

Reglamento de vacunación República del Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1900]. 14 pp.

Reglamento interior del Consejo superior de salubridad. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1905. 7 pp.

Reglamentos higiénicos de ferrocarriles, tranvías, coches urbanos, diligencias y carros fúnebres, hoteles, cantinas, restaurantes, reposterías, etc., peluquerías, estable-

cimientos insalubres, inspección médica de los establecimientos de enseñanza. San Salvador, Imprenta "La República," 1907. 19 pp.

Reglas que deberán observar las familias en casos de enfermedades infecto-contagiosas para evitar la propagación de éstas y hacer más eficaz la desinfección. San Salvador, Imprenta "La República," [19—]. 12 pp.

Tarifa de derechos del Consejo superior de salubridad. 1900. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1900]. 4 pp.

Fournier, Alfred. . . . *Consejos de un médico.* 2a. edición. San Salvador, Imprenta "La República," [19—]. 28 pp. (Folleto No. 2, Consejo Superior de Salubridad.)

CUARTEL DE INVALIDOS

Established by legislative decree of April 8, 1894.

CUERPO DE POLICÍA SANITARIA

Created in 1926 and placed under control of the Dirección General de Sanidad, but functions administratively under the Dirección General de Policía.

CRUZ ROJA SALVADOREÑA

Created March 13, 1885, in accordance with the Geneva Conference of 1863. It is an autonomous organization governed by special laws approved by the executive power.

PUBLICATION

Boletín de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña.

DEPARTAMENTO DE HIGIENE PARA LAS ENFERMEDADES VENÉREAS

Created by executive decree of April 29, 1901.

PUBLICATION

Reglamento de profilaxis venéreas. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1901]. 19 pp.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SANIDAD

Probably established in 1920. Subsequently regulated by decree of August 9, 1920, and later amended by executive decree of August 23, 1923. (See also: *Cuerpo de Policía Sanitaria.*)

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín sanitario; órgano de publicidad de la Dirección General de sanidad. Año 20, 1^{er} trimestre, 1921—Año 22, 2^a trimestre, 1923. Supersedes *Boletín del Consejo superior de salubridad.*

Boletín de sanidad e higiene pública; órgano oficial y técnico de la Dirección general de sanidad. 1930 (?)—January 1939. Irregular by epoch, year, and number. Devoted to reports of the activities of the Department of Health in El Salvador. Attention was also given to education progress made in this field in other countries. Photographs, tables, graphs, etc.

Juntas Locales de Higiene

Executive decree of October 25, 1920, provided that there was to be in every Department of the nation a Junta, whose object was to curtail and prevent the spreading of illness. These were placed under the Dirección General de Sanidad and organized by the *Reglamento* of February 17, 1922.

PUBLICATION

Juntas Locales de Higiene. 1934.

ESCUELA DE AGENTES DE SANIDAD

Founded by executive decree of October 29, 1924, and organized by executive decree of May 15, 1925.

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE ENFERMERAS

Date of establishment is not known, but it was annexed to the Hospital Rosales in the reorganization of August 16, 1924, as the Escuela de Enfermeras Visitadoras y Hospitalarias. Executive decree no. 381 of June 18, 1941, changed the name to Escuela Nacional de Enfermeras.

HOSPITAL "BENJAMÍN BLOOM"

Charitable institution for the care of needy sick children. The *estatutos* were promulgated by executive *acuerdo* of October 24, 1928.

JUNTA CENTRAL DE BENEFICENCIA

Established by executive decree of March 1, 1933, to provide charitable institutions with information and the supplies necessary to carry out their activities.

JUNTAS DE CARIDAD

Created by legislative decree of February 28, 1884, in each city having hospitals. The duties of the Juntas de Caridad were: to supervise the hospitals and cemeteries; to take care of the financial administration of the hospitals; and to regulate prices for burials.

LOTERÍA DEL HOSPITAL Y HOSPICIO

See: *Lotería Nacional de Beneficencia.*

LOTERÍA DE LAS CASAS DE BENEFICENCIA

See: *Lotería Nacional de Beneficencia.*

LOTERÍA NACIONAL DE BENEFICENCIA

The Lotería Nacional was established in 1881, probably as the Lotería del Hospital y Hospicio, to help support charitable institutions. An executive decree of June 18, 1920, changed the name to "Lotería de las Casas de Beneficencia." Executive decree of November 21, 1923, gave it the present designation of "Lotería Nacional de Beneficencia." Regulated by Decree No. 2, Sept. 1, 1943.

SECCIÓN MÉDICO-ESCOLAR

Created by executive decree of December 22, 1921. It was charged with the duty of looking after the health and welfare of teachers and students.

SERVICIO COOPERATIVO INTERAMERICANO DE SALUD PÚBLICA
(S. C. I. S. P.)

Acuerdo no. 413 of July 13, 1942, approved a contract with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs setting up the above service to work in close cooperation with the Dirección General de Sanidad.

SOCIEDAD BENEFICENCIA PÚBLICA

Created October 11, 1918. The *estatutos* were approved by *acuerdo* of December 28, 1918, and amended by those of August 1930, February 11, 1935, December 17, 1937, and that of 1941.

PUBLICATIONS

Estatutos de la Sociedad denominada Beneficencia Pública. [San Salvador], Imprenta "La Idea," 1941. 20 pp.

Memoria de los trabajos realizados en la campaña contra la gripe y con que dió cuenta la secretaría a la Junta General, en la sesión celebrada el día 22 de enero de 1919. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1919. 11 pp.

Memoria de los trabajos verificados por la Sociedad en el año de 1922. [San Salvador], Imprenta "La República," [1922]. 30 pp.

Memoria de los trabajos verificados por la Sociedad en el año, mayo de 1940 a abril de 1941. San Salvador, Imprenta Palacios, [1941]. 20 pp.

Reglamento interior de la Sociedad beneficencia pública. [San Salvador, Talleres gráficos], 1928. 14 pp.

Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

The first evidence of a Secretaría de Guerra existing as a separate department of the government appears in 1849 when it is found attached to Hacienda. It is apparent, however, that a ministry for war existed since the independence of the Republic. "Guerra i marina" is mentioned in the *Memoria* of the Secretaría General for 1827,* the only *memoria* known to exist for the early period.

The first Ley de Navegación y Marina that has come to our attention was promulgated December 3, 1875. The Navy was regulated by decree of April 11, 1902. Both the Ley and Reglamento were amended several times, and a new Ley de Navegación y Marina was issued by Legislative Decree no. 236 of October 23, 1933.

On March 2, 1927, the Secretaría de Aviación was created by presidential decree as a part of the Ministerio de Guerra, Marina y Aviación. The present name was derived by Legislative Decree no. 19 of March 28, 1939, which also decreed that the name Ministerio de Defensa Nacional should be substituted for Ministerio de Guerra, Marina y Aviación in all laws passed by the National Assembly. The ministry has been reorganized by decrees of December 22, 1919, July 25, 1925, and February 15, 1928. The organic law in force at present is the Ley Orgánica del Ejército, decreed June 27, 1933. The Reglamento de Uniformes del Ejército was promulgated by executive decree of April 5, 1924. By Legislative Decree no. 32 of March 30, 1941, the Ley Orgánica del Ejército Nacional de la República en Tiempo de Guerra was put into effect.

The laws and regulations relative to the national guard, as well as other pertinent legislative and administrative material relative to the army, navy, and air force, to 1929, have been collected unofficially by Rafael Barraza R. in his second edition of *Nueva recopilación de leyes administrativas (República de El Salvador)*. San Salvador, "Centro editorial Helios," 1928-29. Vols. 3-4.

PUBLICATIONS

Anuario militar. Established by executive decree of October 30, 1912. Published annually and contains the movement of personnel in the army.

Boletín del Ministerio de defensa nacional. Published with some interruptions from 1915 to 1929. Contains decrees, resolutions, general orders, and some articles on military topics.

* This *memoria* is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and has been printed in *Documentos y datos históricos y estadísticos de la República de El Salvador* by Alfonso Quiñones Molina. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926. pp. 5-27.

Código de justicia militar de la República de El Salvador promulgado en el "Diario Oficial" de 4 de octubre de 1918. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1918. 194 pp.

Código militar de la República de El Salvador, redactado en virtud de comisión del supremo poder ejecutivo por el señor doctor don Eduardo Arriola, y promulgado en el "Diario Oficial" de enero de 1880. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Luz," 1893. 57 pp.

Código penal militar y de procedimientos militares, República de El Salvador, promulgado en el "Diario Oficial" de 20 de agosto de 1923. [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, 1923. 124, v pp.

Ley de ascensos militares. 1941.

Memorias.

1894-1929: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1929: *Memoria de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional, por el señor subsecretario del ramo, encargado del despacho, doctor don Pío Romero Bosque, hijo, el día 6 de marzo de 1930.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1930]. 127 pp.

1930: *Memoria de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional, por el señor ministro de los ramos, doctor don Pío Romero Bosque, hijo, el día 19 de febrero de 1931.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1931]. 117 pp.

1931: *Memoria de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional, por el coronel Joaquín Valdés, el día 20 de febrero de 1932.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1932]. 28 pp.

1932: *Memoria de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional, por el coronel Carlos Borromeo Flores, el día 25 de febrero de 1933.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1933]. 34 pp.

1933: *Memoria de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional, por el coronel-ingeniero don Carlos Borromeo Flores, el día 8 de marzo de 1934.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1934]. 61 pp.

1934: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación presentada por el general don Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, el día 22 de febrero de 1935.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1935]. 64 pp.

1935: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la asamblea nacional por el señor ministro general don Andrés Ignacio Menéndez, el día 3 de marzo de 1936.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1936]. 71 pp.

1936: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1937]. 84 pp.

1937: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1938]. 67 pp.

1938: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional.* [Signed: A. I. Menéndez, 27 de febrero de 1939.] *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 136, No. 69, Mar. 27, 1939. pp. 869-79. (Not published separately.)

1939: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1940]. 70 pp. Also *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en el ramo de defensa nacional.* [Signed: A. I. Menéndez, 8 de marzo de 1940.] *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 128, No. 57, Mar. 8, 1940. pp. 841-49.

1940: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en el ramo de defensa nacional presentada el 28 de febrero de 1941.* *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 130, No. 49, Mar. 3, 1941. pp. 673-82.

1941: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación*. [Signed: A. I. Menéndez, 15 de abril de 1942.] *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 132, No. 78, Apr. 15, 1942. pp. 1073-81.

1942: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación*. [Signed: A. I. Menéndez, 8 de abril de 1943.] *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 134, No. 82, Apr. 8, 1943. pp. 1045-53.

1943: *Memoria de la gestión desarrollada en los ramos de guerra, marina y aviación*. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1943. 77 pp.

1944: *Memoria del ministerio de defensa nacional presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa*. [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1945.] 70 pp.

Ordenanza del ejército. 1934.

Recopilación de leyes militares. 3 Vols. Published in 1923, 1929, and 1930, respectively.

Recopilación de ordenes generales y disposiciones de carácter permanente. 3 Vols. Published in 1919, 1924, and 1928, respectively.

Reglamento de exámenes para la declaratoria de aptitud y programas de exámenes militares. 1941.

Reglamento orgánico de la aviación militar salvadoreña. 1940.

Revista del Circulo militar. San Salvador, (1920?). Monthly by year and number. Salvadoran military review.

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Defensa Nacional follows:

ACADEMIA MILITAR

See: *Escuela Militar*

BANDAS MILITARES

The Reglamento para las Bandas Militares was promulgated by executive decree of June 23, 1913. Lists the sizes and numbers of bands and fixes the salaries of the members.

COLEGIO MILITAR

First provided for in 1863. There does not seem to be any information regarding its operation from 1863 to 1871. Two separate *acuerdos*, however, dated May 24, 1871 and April 6, 1874, respectively, provided for its opening. It was regulated by a decree of April 16, and was due to be opened on May 1, 1874.

PUBLICATION

Reglamento del colegio militar acordado el 16 de abril de 1874. San Salvador, Tipografía salvadoreña, 1874.

CONSEJO PERMANENTE DE DEFENSA

Established by Executive Decree no. 4 of October 20, 1945.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE LA GUARDIA NACIONAL

Created by executive decree of February 3, 1912, as a special police to serve in rural areas out of the jurisdiction of municipal police. Its main duties are to maintain public order in the Republic, to protect people and property in their territory, and to capture and prosecute criminals. In time of war, its functions are the same as those of the army.

The Reglamento Interior was decreed executively on August 8, 1912, and on September 26 of the same year, the Reglamento Orgánico was promulgated. The Ley Orgánica was issued legislatively on December 29, 1924, and on September 9, 1926, a new Reglamento Orgánico containing the Régimen Interior de la

Escuela de Guardia Nacional was approved. The Ley Orgánica now in force was promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 121 of October 8, 1934.

PUBLICATIONS

- Boletín oficial de la Guardia nacional.* (1926?). Monthly.
Cartilla para el servicio de la Guardia nacional, año de 1931. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1931]. 59 pp.
Fiat (Revista de la Guardia nacional). (1930?)
Ley orgánica de la guardia nacional. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1918. 4 pp.
Prontuario de la Guardia nacional. 1930. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1930]. 90 pp.
Reglamento para el servicio de la guardia nacional de la República. 1912. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1921. 99 pp.
Revista de la Guardia nacional; órgano mensual de la Dirección general del cuerpo. Año 1, No. 1, June 1934. Monthly by year and number. Contains police and military articles.

ESCUELA DE ENFERMEROS MILITARES

Established by executive decree of January 5, 1926. Regulated by executive decree of March 16, 1926.

ESCUELA DE MÚSICA MILITAR

Established by *acuerdo* of November 21, 1872.

ESCUELA MILITAR

Founded by decree of February 14, 1866, but was not actually opened until October 15, 1868. The War of 1876 caused it to be closed. It was reopened the 14th of January 1878, with the name of "Escuela Politécnica de El Salvador," but was closed again early in 1891.

On August 24, 1900, another decree was issued providing for its reopening as the "Escuela Politécnica Militar," but it was again closed by decree of February 16, 1922. During this interval the school was annexed to the Escuela de Ingeniería on two different occasions—in 1907 and in 1918. The present designation of "Escuela Militar" was given to it by executive decree of January 28, 1927, which also provided for its reopening.

PUBLICATIONS

- Anuario del cadete.* (1940).
Prospecto de admisión para los aspirantes a cadetes de la Escuela militar. San Salvador, Imprenta Ariel, [1940]. 13 pp.
Reglamento interior de la Escuela militar. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1935. 24 pp.
Reglamento interno de la Escuela militar. Año de 1938. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional. 48 pp.
Reglamento orgánico de la Escuela militar. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1939. 34 pp.
Reglamento para el servicio interior y funcionamiento de la Academia militar. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1939. 20 pp.
Revista de la Escuela militar. No. 1, 1931.

Academia Militar

An executive decree of October 27, 1937, established the Academia Militar which was an outgrowth of the Curso para los Servicios del Ministerio de Guerra y para Estado Mayor, decreed July 1, 1936, and was regulated by Decree no. 515 of November 4, 1937. Since its foundation, the Academia was under the Estado Mayor del Ejército until an *acuerdo* of June 21, 1938, annexed it to the Escuela Militar and placed it under the latter's jurisdiction.

ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA DE EL SALVADOR

See: *Escuela Militar*.

ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA MILITAR

See: *Escuela Militar*.

FLOTILLA AÉREA SALVADOREÑA

Created by executive decree of March 20, 1923, with the idea of advancing aviation in the country and later incorporating it with the army. In the *Reglamento* issued executively on May 17, 1923, it was referred to as "Aviación Civil" and placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministerio de Guerra. The Reglamento Orgánico de Aviación Militar of December 2, 1927, divided aviation into military, civil, and commercial branches.

HOSPITAL MILITAR

Established by executive decree of April 27, 1894. In 1902 the name was changed to Sanatorio Militar, but later reverted back to its original name. The executive *acuerdo* of May 8, 1934, annexed it to the Hospital Rosales. It is regulated by the *Reglamento* of August 23, 1938.

JUNTA NACIONAL DE DEFENSA

Provided for in article 5 of legislative decree of October 24, 1932. Legislative Decree no. 144 of November 25, 1935, gave it additional powers. *Acuerdo* no. 1,912 of December 29, 1938, promulgated the *estatutos*.

Ministerio de Fomento

Records of the Ministerio de Fomento are not available for examination purposes. It has not been possible, therefore, to determine the exact date on which this ministry became a separate department of the government. However, the first year that it is known to have existed is 1888 when it appears annexed to the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública. Its responsibilities include public works, highways, railroads, etc.

A *memoria* is annually presented to Congress in accordance with the constitutional provisions requiring that all ministers present a report at the beginning of the annual session.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de agricultura y fomento. (1920)

Boletín de fomento y agricultura. Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1923. Monthly.

Boletín de fomento y obras públicas. (1923)

El día del camino al través de tres años de su celebración 1938-1939-1940. [San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, 1940]. 33 pp.

Fomento y agricultura. Año 1, No. 1, 1928—Año 3, No. 7, July-Sept. 1940.

Memorias.

1888-1928: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1928-42: See under *Ministerio de Gobernación*.

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Fomento follows:

COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD

Created by article 10 of the Ley de Servicios Eléctricos, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 177 of December 31, 1935. Regulated by Capítulo 2 of the Reglamento de la Ley de Servicios Eléctricos, promulgated by executive decree of June 29, 1936. An *Informe* is annually presented to the Ministro de Fomento.

Inspección Técnica de Instalaciones Eléctricas

Created by executive decree of August 12, 1927, under the Dirección General de Obras Públicas as the Oficina Nacional de Inspección Técnica de Instalaciones Eléctricas to exercise the State's effective control over all classes of electric installations, public or private. Later placed under the jurisdiction of the Comisión Nacional de Electricidad.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CARRETERAS

Created by Legislative Decree no. 19 of July 4, 1940, which at the same time abolished the Juntas Departamentales de Caminos. It assumed the powers once shared by the Dirección General de Obras Públicas and the Juntas Departamentales de Caminos. The Dirección was regulated by the decree of July 11, 1940.

JUNTA NACIONAL DE TURISMO

Created by Legislative Decree no. 135 of August 14, 1930, and organized by the *acuerdo* of December 18, 1930. Its purpose was to increase tourist trade in the Republic. Abolished by Legislative Decree no. 98 of December 21, 1939.

PUBLICATION

Revista "El Salvador." Órgano oficial de la Junta nacional de turismo de la República de El Salvador, América Central. No. 1, Nov. 1935-Jan. 1940. Monthly by year and number. Tourist attractions, festivals, handicrafts, music, art. Illustrated.

JUNTAS DE FOMENTO

Probably created in 1901 when it was provided that there be a Junta in each department of the Republic to supervise the care of roads. Made autonomous in 1931 by a law which was later rescinded by Legislative Decree no. 45 of April 29, 1939.

JUNTAS DEPARTAMENTALES DE CAMINOS

Chapter 3 of the Reglamento de la Ley de Vialidad, issued by executive decree of December 27, 1927, provided for a Junta in each department of the nation whose purpose was to construct, conserve, and improve the roads of the department. The Juntas were abolished by article 1 of Legislative Decree no. 19 of July 4, 1940, which created the Dirección General de Carreteras.

JUNTAS DE PROGRESO Y TURISMO

Created by Legislative Decree no. 14 of March 8, 1945, with headquarters in each department capital. Duties were to suggest improvements in the nation and to take the place of the dissolved Juntas de Fomento.

OFICINA NACIONAL DEL CENSO DE POBLACIÓN

Created by decree of November 2, 1928, at the request of the Dirección General de Estadística, which is required by law to take a population census every ten years in the years ending in zero. The Oficina was abolished by order no. 13,355 of the Ministerio de Fomento. For a complete census report on El Salvador, see Irene B. Taeuber, *General Censuses and Vital Statistics in the Americas*, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1943, pp. 45-6.

PUBLICATIONS

Censo de población de 1930. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1929(?) 44 pp. Contains the "Reglamento del Censo de población de 1930."

Censo de población del municipio de San Salvador levantado el 15 de octubre de 1929. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1930. 63 pp.

PLANTAS E INSTALACIONES ELÉCTRICAS

Regulated by executive decree of May 27, 1941.

SOCIEDAD CO-OPERATIVA DE EMPLEADOS Y TRABAJADORES DE OBRAS PUBLICAS

Founded in San Salvador on November 4, 1936.

Ministerio de Gobernación

A report on the Ramo de Gobernación is included in the *Memoria que el secretario general interino del Estado del Salvador, D. Fulgencio Maiorca, presentó a la legislatura del año de 1828 sobre los diferentes ramos de administración.* (See under *Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.*) Many of the early memorias are not available for inspection, but it is apparent that Gobernación as a separate branch of the government has existed since the beginning of the Republic.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín del Ministerio de gobernación y trabajo. Año 1, No. 1, Jan./Apr. 1938. Quarterly by year and number. Periodical reports of the various services of the Ministerio, dealing with labor, public assistance, immigration and conciliation, legislation, "in extenso," on labor and public assistance and directory of the Ministerio.

Memorias.

1849-1928: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1929: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, fomento, agricultura, y trabajo, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional por el señor Ministro, Dr. Manuel V. Mendoza, el día 28 de febrero de 1930.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1930]. 173 pp.

1930: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, fomento, agricultura, y trabajo, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional por el señor Ministro, Dr. Manuel V. Mendoza, el día 18 de febrero de 1931.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1931]. 153 pp.

1931: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, fomento, agricultura, trabajo, beneficencia y sanidad, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional por el señor Ministro, General Salvador Castaneda C., el día 28 de febrero de 1932.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1932]. 189 pp.

1932: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, fomento, agricultura, trabajo, beneficencia y sanidad, presentada a la honorable*

asamblea nacional por el señor Ministro, General Salvador Castaneda C., el día 23 de febrero de 1933. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1933]. 433 pp.

1933: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en las carteras de gobernación, trabajo, beneficencia y sanidad, en el año de 1933, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional por el subsecretario de estado Dr. José Lázaro Arévalo V. el día 7 de marzo de 1934.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1934]. 200 pp.

1934: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura, beneficencia y sanidad correspondiente al año de 1934, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el ministro de las carteras Gral. José Tomás Calderón el día 21 de febrero de 1935.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1935]. 279 pp.

1935: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura, beneficencia y sanidad correspondiente al año de 1935, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el ministro de las carteras Gral. José Tomás Calderón el día 10 de marzo de 1936.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1936]. 347 pp.

1936: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura, beneficencia, y sanidad en el año de 1936. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el jefe de las carteras General José Tomás Calderón el día 5 de abril de 1937.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1937]. 398 pp.

1937: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura, beneficencia, y sanidad en el año de 1937. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el jefe de las carteras General José Tomás Calderón el día 5 de abril de 1938.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1938]. 427 pp.

1938: *Actuación de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura, beneficencia y sanidad en el año de 1938. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el jefe de las carteras General José Tomás Calderón, el día 24 de febrero de 1939. Diario Oficial, Tomo 126, No. 59, Mar. 15, 1939. pp. 685-760.*

1939: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de gobernación, fomento, agricultura, trabajo y asistencia social en el año de 1939. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el jefe de las carteras, General José Tomás Calderón, el día 13 de marzo de 1940. Diario Oficial, Tomo 128, No. 61, Mar. 13, 1940. pp. 909-1004.*

1940: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en las carteras de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura y asistencia social en el año de 1940. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el ministro de las carteras, General José Tomás Calderón, el día 5 de marzo de 1941. Diario Oficial, Tomo 130, No. 52, Mar. 6, 1941. pp. 705-40.*

1941: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en las carteras de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura y asistencia social en el año de 1941. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el ministro de las carteras, coronel Rudolfo Víctor Morales, el día 26 de marzo de 1942. Diario Oficial, Tomo 132, No. 70, Mar. 26, 1942. pp. 941-86.*

1942: *Actuación del poder ejecutivo en las carteras de gobernación, trabajo, fomento, agricultura y asistencia social en el año de 1942. Informe rendido a la honorable asamblea nacional por el ministro de las carteras, coronel Rudolfo Víctor Morales, el día 2 de abril de 1943. Diario Oficial, Tomo 134, No. 77, Apr. 2, 1943. pp. 961-79.*

AUTO CLUB DE EL SALVADOR

Boletín del Auto Club de El Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 1, June 30, 1928—Vol. 2, No. 14, July 31, 1929.

DIRECCIÓN PERMANENTE DE EXPOSICIONES Y FERIAS

Boletín de exposiciones.

El eco de la patria. 1924—?

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Gobernación follows:

ACADEMIA DE DIBUJO Y PINTURA

Founded February 1, 1912, and placed under the Ministerio de Gobernación.

CASAS DE PRÉSTAMOS O MONTEPIÓS

Legislative decree of February 26, 1885, stated that all loan houses established or to be established must submit their statutes to the government for approval. The firms were further regulated by the decrees of August 30, 1902, January 4, 1927, April 30 and December 11, 1930, and July 26, 1941.

DIARIO OFICIAL

See: *Official Gazettes.*

DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS

Created by article 2 of the Reglamento General de Correos decreed executively January 20, 1893. It is the principal office of the Postal Department, consisting of a director general and eleven offices charged with the management of the various services. There are in the Republic fifteen first-class post offices, which in turn control forty-eight second-class and 147 third-class post offices. Although postal agreements existed during the Federation, the first postal regulation of the Republic was not issued until October 27, 1851. Other regulations besides that of 1893 were promulgated on November 3, 1908, and August 1916. The Postal Department is governed by the pacts and resolutions passed at the XI Postal Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1939; those written in Panama in 1936; the Reglamento of 1916 mentioned above; the Ley de Franquicias Postales; the Tarifas Postales; the Reglamento para el Intercambio de Cartas con Valor Declarado; and the Reglamento para el Servicio de Apartados Postales.

The Director General is required to present an annual *informe* to the Ministro de Gobernación.

PUBLICATIONS

Datos importantes para el público referentes al servicio de correos. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1913. 19 pp.

Monitor postal. No. 1, 1922—?

Revista postal; órgano oficial del Correo nacional. (1913?) Quarterly by year and number. Articles on postal topics as well as rules and regulations of the postal service.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE POLICÍA

The first corps of police, called "Serenos," was created in 1841 and was superseded by the Guardia Civil, established by decree published in *El Constitucional*,

July 18, 1867. The Guardia Civil, in turn, was superseded by an urban police force called *Policía Reformada*, established and governed by the decree of February 20, 1883. The *Cuerpo de Policía Rural* was created by legislative decree of March 19, 1889.

The *Dirección General de Policía*, governed and probably established by a *Reglamento* of May 28, 1903, has complete jurisdiction over all police functions of the nation. (See also: *Cuerpo de Policía Sanitaria*.)

The Director General is required by law to present to the Ministro de Gobernación an annual *informe* or *relación*.

PUBLICATIONS

Anuario de la policía. (1929?)

Boletín oficial de la policía. Órgano mensual de la Dirección general del cuerpo. Año 1, No. 1, July 1932. By year and number. Includes articles on police matters as well as orders, statistics, etc. (Also called: *Boletín de la policía nacional*.)

Inspección General de Seguros Contra Incendio

Created by legislative decree of April 13, 1921, to supervise the execution of the obligation imposed on the fire insurance companies of El Salvador by the law of April 23, 1904, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 42 of April 12, 1943. The Inspección is under the supervision of the Dirección General de Policía.

PUBLICATION

Obligaciones de las compañías de seguro contra incendio. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1921. 18 pp.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TELÉGRAFOS, TELÉFONOS, Y RADIOS NACIONALES

The first telegraph service was inaugurated April 27, 1870, and was governed by the decree of November 30, 1872, published in *Boletín Oficial* no. 83 of December 13, 1872. Telephone communication was established in 1888, and regulated by the decree published in *Diario Oficial* no. 214, dated September 11, 1888. A decree of September 15, 1917, officially inaugurated the wireless service which had been provisionally installed in 1911. World-wide radio broadcasting was inaugurated on March 1, 1926.

Electrical communications are governed by the *Reglamento* of November 1, 1912, which probably established the Dirección General. The Director General is required to present an annual report to the Ministro de Gobernación.

PUBLICATIONS

Directorio telefónico. Annual. Irregular.

Informe anual de telégrafos y teléfonos, rendido por . . . ante el ministerio del ramo. 1912-. Title varies.

Ley de franquicias telegráficas y telefónicas.

Nómina de oficinas.

Primera conferencia regional de radio de Centro América, Panamá y Zona del Canal.

Revista telegráfica. Vol. 6, No. 1, Apr. 15, 1912-Vol. 17, No. 126, Nov. 1922.

Revista telegráfica "Morse y Bell." Organ of the Sociedad de Empleados de Comunicaciones Eléctricas. Monthly. Probably superseded *Revista telegráfica*.

IMPRENTA NACIONAL

The first known government printing office, the Imprenta del Gobierno, was established in 1824, although the imprint on the works that it published carried the name of "Imprenta Liberal del Gobierno del Estado de El Salvador." The *Reglamento* of the Tipografía Nacional, issued executively on April 19, 1890, indicates that for a time it was also known as "Tipografía Nacional," but it is not certain on what date the present name of Imprenta Nacional was assumed. It is governed by the *Reglamento* of March 4, 1925.

The Director is required to present an annual *informe* to the Ministro de Gobernación.

PUBLICATION

Nómina de las obras editadas en la Imprenta nacional y existentes en el archivo de la misma. [San Salvador, 1943]. 56 pp. Reproduced from typewritten copy.

JUNTA DE QUÍMICA Y FARMACIA

The supervision of pharmacists, pharmacies and pharmaceutical products was governed by legislative decree dated May 8, 1893. This *Reglamento* was rescinded with all its amendments by the Ley de Farmacias of June 7, 1920, which, in turn, was superseded by the Ley de Farmacia now in force, decreed June 30, 1927. It was first called Junta Directiva de la Facultad de Farmacia y Ciencias Naturales then Junta de Gobierno de la Facultad de Química y Farmacia, and finally Junta de Química y Farmacia. The Junta was under the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública until 1932 when Legislative Decree no. 14, dated September 6, of that year, transferred it to the Ministerio de Gobernación.

The Director is required to report annually to the Ministro de Gobernación through an *informe* or *memoria*.

MERCADO CENTRAL

The legislative decree published in *Diario Oficial* no. 59, dated March 8, 1884, authorized several stockholders to open the Mercado Central. By executive decree of November 29, 1934, it was made property of the government under the name of Mercado Central Nacional. Legislative decree of December 23, 1941, placed it under the supervision of the City of San Salvador. In addition to the *Reglamentos* of August 25, 1886, June 21, 1920, and November 29, 1934, the Mercado Central has been governed by the *Reglamento* of December 20, 1940, which is at present the only one in force.

OFICINA CENTRAL DE MIGRACIÓN

Created by Legislative Decree no. 86 of June 12, 1933, published in the *Diario Oficial* dated June 21, of that year. Its aim is to protect labor and national interests from foreign immigration.

PUBLICATION

Ley y reglamento de migración. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1933. 50 pp.

TESORERÍA GENERAL DE FONDOS ESPECÍFICOS MUNICIPALES

Created by Legislative Decree no. 86 of July 14, 1937, for the purpose of centralizing funds collected by the various municipalities of the state. It functions under the Ministerio de Gobernación to which it presents an annual *informe* on its work.

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público

Hacienda as a separate department of the government appears to date back to the establishment of the Republic of El Salvador. It is, in fact, included among the five "diferentes ramos de administración" reported on in the *Memoria** presented by the secretary general for the year 1827.

PUBLICATIONS

Codificación de las leyes de hacienda de la República de El Salvador, firmada en virtud de comisión del Supremo Gobierno por los señores don Adolfo Castro y don Pedro Menéndez . . . Dividida en 13 secciones y un apéndice. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Luz," 1893. 175 pp.

Cuadros que demuestran el movimiento rentístico y demás operaciones fiscales correspondientes al año de 1901. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1902].

Estudio sobre la situación económica de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1912. 33 pp.

. . . *Importación de algodones, vinos, y licores y otras mercaderías. (Investigaciones ordenadas por acuerdo del ministerio de hacienda en 28 de noviembre de 1916.) Año de 1916.*

Ingresos y egresos del erario salvadoreño. (1910-1919). San Salvador. (Published as supplement to *Diario Oficial*.)

Ley de papel sellado y timbres. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1915. 41 pp.

Leyes monetarias de El Salvador. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," [1920]. 16 pp.

Memorias.

1849-1928 (with the exception of 1858, 1872, and 1873 which appear below): See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1858: *Memoria que el Señor Ministro de Hacienda y Guerra, Benemérito General Don Trinidad Cabañas, leyó en el salón de sesiones de la Asamblea general del Salvador, el día 26 de enero de 1859.* Gaceta del Salvador, Tomo 7, No. 75, Feb. 2, 1859.

1872: *Apruébanse todos los actos del ejecutivo de que ha dado cuenta el Secretario de Estado en los ramos de Hacienda, Guerra y Marina.* (Decree of Mar. 31, 1873.)**

1873: *Se aprueban los actos del Ejecutivo relacionados en la Memoria del Secretario de Estado en los ramos de Hacienda, Guerra y Marina.* (Decree of Mar. 9, 1874.)**

1929: *Memoria de las gestiones administrativas económico-financieras realizadas durante el año civil de 1929 presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional el jueves 27 de febrero de 1930, por el secretario de estado en los despachos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio, Don José E. Suay.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1930]. 320 pp.

1930: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio, realizados durante el año de 1930, presentada al congreso nacional en la sesión del viernes 20 de febrero de 1931, por el secretario de estado Don José E. Suay.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1931].

1931: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en la cartera de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio correspondiente a 1931, leída ante la asamblea nacional legislativa el día 13 de febrero de 1932, por el subsecretario, ingeniero Pedro Salvador Fonseca, encargado del despacho.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1932]. 61 pp.

*Memoria que el Secretario general interino del estado del Salvador, D. Fulgencio Matorra, presentó a la Legislatura del año de 1828 sobre los diferentes ramos de administración. San Salvador, Imprenta del gobierno, [1828].

**Although we have not been able to locate the memorias, the decrees indicate that they were rendered for these years.

1932: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio correspondiente a 1932, leída ante la asamblea nacional legislativa el día 28 de febrero de 1933, por el señor ministro, Doctor Miguel Tomás Molina.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1933]. 141 pp.

1933: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio correspondiente a 1933, leída ante la asamblea nacional legislativa por el señor ministro Doctor Carlos Menéndez Castro.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1934]. 177 pp.

1934: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio correspondiente a 1934, leída ante la asamblea nacional legislativa por el señor ministro, Doctor Carlos Menéndez Castro.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1935]. 248 pp.

1935: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1935. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados, el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en marzo de 1936.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1936]. 726 pp.

1936: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1936. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados, el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en abril de 1937.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1937]. 594 pp.

1937: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los ramos de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio, correspondiente al año de 1937, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa, por el señor ministro de las carteras, doctor Rodrigo Samayoa, leída el 30 de marzo de 1938. Diario Oficial, Tomo 124, No. 72, Mar. 30, 1938. pp. 813-64. (Also published separately.)*

1938: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1938. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados, el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en febrero de 1939.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1939]. 718 pp. Also *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 128, No. 96 1939. pp. 1181-1227.

1939: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1939. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados, el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en marzo de 1940.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1940]. 821 pp. Also *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 128, No. 69, Mar. 29, 1940. pp. 1117-76.

1940: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1940. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados, el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en marzo de 1941.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941]. 915 pp. Also *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 130, No. 75, Apr. 2, 1941. p. 981.

1941: *Gestión desarrollada en el ramo de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio en 1941. Rindió cuenta a la asamblea nacional de diputados el ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en mayo de 1942.* [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1942]. 779 pp.

1942: . . . *Gestión . . . 1942 . . . Rindió cuenta a la Asamblea nacional de diputados el Ministro del ramo, Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa, en mayo de 1943.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1943. 911 pp. Also *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 134, No. 102, May 12, 1943. pp. 1333-1412.

Primera reunión de ministros de hacienda de las repúblicas americanas. Noviembre de 1939. Informe de la delegación de El Salvador. [San Salvador, Taller nacional de grabados, 1940]. 430 pp.

Revista de hacienda; publicación del Ministerio de hacienda, crédito público, industria, y comercio de la República de El Salvador. Quarterly by epoch, volume, and number. Title changed as follows:

Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público. No. 1, May 1920—No. 6, Feb. 1921.

Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio. No. 7, Sept. 1928—No. 35, Jan. 1931.

Boletín de hacienda. No. 1, Oct. 1935—No. 6, Jan. 1937.

Revista de hacienda. No. 7, Oct. 1938—.

The *Revista* publishes laws and decrees pertaining to activities of the Ministerio and also the departmental resolutions, orders and decisions.

Sinopsis estadísticas de finanzas y comercio. 1911. (Text in Spanish and English.)

Suay, José E. *Doce años de labor en el ramo de hacienda y de crédito público en la República de El Salvador, abril 1909-marzo 1921.* Guatemala, Tipografía Sánchez & de Guise, [1921?]. 206 pp.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INSPECCIÓN DE HACIENDA

Informe documentado de la Dirección general de inspección de hacienda. 1895.

Informe documentado de los trabajos . . . 1896. San Salvador, 1897.

JURADOS DE CALIFICACIÓN

Ley de Jurados de calificación, decretada por la Asamblea nacional constituyente a los ocho días de marzo de 1873. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1873.

Ley de Jurados de calificación, decretada el día tres de marzo de 1874 por la legislatura ordinaria, reformando la emitida por la Asamblea nacional constituyente el 8 de marzo de 1873. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1874].

SECCIÓN DE CONTABILIDAD FISCAL Y DE LICORES

Cuadros que demuestran el movimiento rentístico y demás operaciones fiscales correspondientes al año de 1901, formados en la Sección de Contabilidad Fiscal y de Licores aneja al Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público. San Salvador, Tipografía salvadoreña, [1902].

A description of the agencies and other dependencies known to have been under the supervision of the Ministerio de Hacienda follows:

ASOCIACIÓN CAFETALERA DE EL SALVADOR

Established on January 8, 1930, and organized by legislative decree of April 30, 1930, with the chief function of studying the problems relating to production, distribution, and consumption of Salvadoran coffee. The *Ley de Defensa del Café* of July 26, 1933, created the Comisión de Defensa del Café to enforce the law which placed the cultivation, production, and sale of coffee under the jurisdiction of the State. An amendment by Legislative Decree no. 43 of May 24, 1934, entrusted the Asociación with the functions of the Comisión.

PUBLICATIONS

Asociación cafetalera de El Salvador. Primer censo nacional del café. San Salvador, [Talleres gráficos Cisneros], 1940. 201 pp.

El café de El Salvador; revista de la Asociación cafetalera de El Salvador. San Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1930. Monthly by volume and number. Devoted to dissemination of information on the cultivation of coffee. Editorial comment on events affecting the coffee market and analysis of coffee policies in El Salvador and abroad.

ASOCIACIÓN "PRO-INFANCIA"

Created by executive decree of October 15, 1940, and regulated by executive decree published April 18, 1941.

AUDITORÍA GENERAL

See: *Corte de Cuentas.*

BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA

Created in Ley del Banco Central de Reserva, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 64 of June 19, 1934, to supersede the proposed Banco de El Salvador, which was to have opened by agreement of May 30, 1878, but was deemed impossible to establish. It assumed the duties of the Banco Agrícola Comercial, established by legislative decree of May 17, 1895. By this Ley the Banco Central de Reserva was given the sole responsibility to issue bills, formerly shared by the Banco Agrícola Comercial, the Banco Salvadoreño and the Banco Occidental, and was charged with the duty of maintaining and safeguarding the currency and credit of the country. The by-laws were approved by Legislative Decree no. 65 of the same date. Each bank in El Salvador is required to submit to the Banco Central de Reserva a confidential monthly report of its financial status. The Banco, in turn, is required to publish in the *Diario Oficial* a monthly report on the condition of the banks of El Salvador.

PUBLICATIONS

Gráficas del Banco Central de Reserva sobre moneda, crédito bancario y otras materias relacionadas hasta 1945. San Salvador, 1946. 24 pp.

Informe y proyectos de Mr. F. F. Powell. San Salvador, [Imprenta Funes]. 218 pp. (Text in English and Spanish.)

Ley de fundación y estatutos del Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1940. 54 pp. Contains decrees and resolutions related to the Institution up to January 1, 1940.

Ley y estatutos del Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta Funes y Ungo, 1934. 39 pp.

Memorias.

1934-36: I Ejercicio—III Ejercicio.

1937-43: IV Ejercicio—X Ejercicio. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1938-44. 6 Vols.

1945: XII Ejercicio. *Memoria presentada por la Junta Directiva a la Junta General de Accionistas del 21 de febrero de 1946.* San Salvador, Tipografía Ungo, 1946. 31 pp.

Revista mensual del Banco Central de Reserva. Año 1, No. 1, Sept. 1934. Monthly by date. Publishes statistics on the activities of the Banco Central de Reserva, money in circulation, balance sheets of the Banco Hipotecario, foreign exchange, customs revenues, coffee exports and prices, and budget.

BANCO COMERCIAL

Established by legislative decree of April 30, 1894.

BANCO DE CRÉDITO HIPOTECARIO

Established by legislative decree of May 4, 1900.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO-AGRÍCOLA

Established by decree of October 25, 1872, and governed by decree of November 4, 1872.

BANCO HIPOTECARIO DE EL SALVADOR

First proposed by legislative decree of April 12, 1889, but not opened until Legislative Decree no. 58 of December 18, 1934, authorized its establishment as a corporation. Stock is held by the Asociación Cafetalera de El Salvador, the Asociación de Ganaderos de El Salvador, and the public in general. While independent of the government, official participation is through these two associations and by virtue of privileges and restrictions imposed.

PUBLICATIONS

Como obtener un crédito en el Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. [San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros]. 12 leaves.

El crédito para pequeños productores. 2ª entrega. San Salvador, 1941. 19 pp.

Estatutos del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. San Salvador. 12 leaves reproduced from typewritten copy.

Informe de la Junta directiva sobre las labores desarrolladas desde la fundación hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1935. San Salvador. 13 leaves reproduced from typewritten copy. In progress.

Ley del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1934. 56 pp.

Ley del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador con sus reformas al día. San Salvador. 24 leaves reproduced from typewritten copy.

Memoria. 1935—.

Proyecto de Ley para la fundación del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. 1926.

Proyectos de ley del Banco Hipotecario y dictámenes de la Comisión especial de la Asamblea nacional. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1930. 167 pp.

Ventajas de la inversión en cédulas hipotecarias del Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. [San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros]. 16 pp.

Hernández, Daniel. *El Banco hipotecario de El Salvador.* ("El economista hondureño," Año 17, No. 10, Oct. 1942. pp. 15-22.) A brief account of its origins and operations.

Rochac, Alfonso. *El crédito rural.* 3a. edición. San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, 1942. 256 pp. Prepared for distribution by the Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador. There is a 2 page summary.

Vásquez, Juan Ernesto. *Ciencia de la hacienda pública.* Tomo 1. San Salvador, 1943. 170 pp. A standard statement with frequent references to practices currently in use in El Salvador.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE EL SALVADOR

Agreement for establishment signed April 5, 1880. Opened August 21, 1880. Permitted to issue paper currency up to twice its capital stock and had charge of organizing national credit and currency. (See also: *Banco Salvadoreño*.)

BANCO NACIONAL DE EL SALVADOR

Established by legislative decree of March 14, 1893.

BANCO OCCIDENTAL

The by-laws of the bank, located in Santa Ana, were approved by decree of November 14, 1889. (See also: *Banco Central de Reserva*.)

BANCO PARTICULAR DE EL SALVADOR

Executive *acuerdo* of January 5, 1885, approved an agreement of the same date for the establishment of the bank. It could issue paper currency with permission of the Banco Internacional. (See also: *Banco Salvadoreño*.)

BANCO PRENDARIO

Established by legislative decree of April 22, 1892. Chiefly a loan bank.

BANCO SALVADOREÑO

Established as a result of the agreement of April 29, 1898, approved by government decree of May 12, of the same year, by fusing the Banco Internacional and the Banco Particular. On May 30, 1902, the Banco Salvadoreño and the Salvadoran branch of the London Bank of Central America Limited were merged.

PUBLICATION

Estado semestral. 1928—.

BANCOS DE EMISIÓN

Governed by Ley promulgated legislatively April 29, 1899. Regulated by *Reglamento* dated May 15, 1913.

PUBLICATIONS

Ley sobre bancos de emisión. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1900. 6 pp.

Betancourt Aramburu, Vicente. *Examen crítico de los "bancos de emisión" en El Salvador*. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1921.

CASA NACIONAL DE MONEDA

Created by the *Reglamento para la Fabricación y Circulación de la Moneda*, promulgated legislatively February 21, 1883, to set up the mechanism of minting money.

COMISIÓN DE DEFENSA DE LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA

Created by executive decree of December 6, 1932, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 68 of June 1, 1933. Aim is to protect the sugar industry, control production and fix prices. The Comisión is regulated by decrees of June 8, 1933; November 22, 1935; March 12, 1936; and December 9, 1943.

PUBLICATION

Cuadro relativo a las actitudes por la Comisión de la Industria Azucarera, desde la fecha de su fundación hasta el 31 de diciembre. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1934?

COMITÉ DE CONTROL DE IMPORTACIONES

See: *Comité de coordinación económica*.

COMITÉ DE COORDINACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Created by Legislative Decree no. 2 of February 18, 1942, to study and propose necessary measures to counteract the adverse effects of the war on the national

economy. It took over the functions of the Comité de Control de Importaciones, created by Executive Decree no. 498 of December 6, 1941. It is governed by *Acuerdo* no. 124, dated February 27, 1942.

PUBLICATION

Lista de precios máximos. San Salvador, Tipografía "La Unión," 1944.

COMPañÍA SALVADOREÑA DE CAFÉ, S. A.

Created in Ley of May 26, 1942, which was rescinded by Legislative Decree no. 59 of October 29, 1942. Finally established by the Ley de Creación, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 71 of November 3, 1942. Its function was to buy and sell coffee and assume the activities of the Departamento de Control de Exportaciones de Café, the Comité de Exportaciones de Café and the Oficina de Control de Exportaciones, all of which were created by legislative decree of December 20, 1940.

PUBLICATIONS

Memorias.

1943: I Ejercicio.

1944: II Ejercicio.

1945: *Memoria de las labores de la institución desde el 1 de octubre de 1944 al 30 de septiembre de 1945 . . . tercer ejercicio.* San Salvador, 1945. 32 pp.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO CONSULTATIVO

Established by decree of September 5, 1939, to study the possible effects of the European war on the economic system of the nation and to propose to the executive power necessary remedial measures to be taken.

CONTADURÍA MUNICIPAL

Reglamento Interior promulgated by executive decree of April 18, 1902. (See also: *Corte de Cuentas de la República.*)

PUBLICATION

Informe de la Contaduría municipal de la República. Title varies.

CONTRALORÍA GENERAL DE BANCOS Y SOCIEDADES ANÓNIMAS

Established and governed by Legislative Decree no. 203 of October 3, 1933, to inspect banks and autonomous societies in order to assure compliance with their respective governing laws.

CORTE DE CUENTAS DE LA REPÚBLICA

The Tribunal Superior de Cuentas, established near the end of the last century, was the first office to exercise control of public funds. The known organic laws governing the body were those of March 27, 1901, October 31, 1919, May 30, 1922, April 15, 1925, and March 26, 1928.

The Auditoría General de la República was created by executive decree of November 7, 1929, to adopt reforms in the prevalent system of bookkeeping and establish controls in the collecting and spending of public funds. With the Tribunal Superior de Cuentas it exercised control over public funds.

Article 158 of the Constitution of 1939 provided for the Corte de Cuentas de la República, established by the Ley Orgánica promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 101 of December 29, 1939, by merging the above offices with those of the Contaduría Municipal, which was previously empowered to manage the municipal funds. The Ley was amended by Legislative Decree no. 17 of March 17,

1941, which eliminated the Contaduría Municipal. The Corte is regulated by the decree of January 8, 1940, superseded in turn by the *Reglamentos* of June 26, 1942, and June 20, 1944. The president of the Corte de Cuentas is required to present to the National Assembly a detailed and documented annual report on its work.

The Leyes, in the order in which they were issued, are as follows:

Ley Orgánica del Tribunal Superior de Cuentas.

Ley de la Auditoría General de la República.

Ley de Tesorería.

Ley Orgánica de Presupuestos.

Ley de Suministros.

Ley Orgánica de la Corte de Cuentas de la República.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Auditoría general, 1932-39. 88 issues.

Informe anual del Tribunal superior de cuentas a la honorable Asamblea nacional. 1935-39. Title varies.

Informe de la Auditoría general de la República a los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo. 1931-39.

Informe de la Corte de cuentas de la República a la honorable Asamblea nacional legislativa y poder ejecutivo. 1940-. Title varies.

Informe de la Layton-Bennet, Chieme and Tail Co.

Informe de los trabajos del Tribunal superior de cuentas, 1892/1895. 1897.

Ley Orgánica de la Auditoría General de la República con sus reformas. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1934. 29 pp.

Revista de la Corte de cuentas. 1940-.

Oficina Calificadora de Documentos de la Deuda Flotante

Created by Decree no. 239 of October 24, 1933. Annexed to and supervised by the Auditoría General de la República. Reorganized by Decree no. 29 of April 25, 1934.

DEPARTAMENTO DE CONTROL DE EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ

Provided for in Legislative Decree no. 109 of December 20, 1940.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE LA RENTA DE ADUANAS

Although the Dirección General de la Renta de Aduanas was not established until May 7, 1936 (Legislative Decree no. 43), tariff laws have existed since the independence of the Republic. The first of these laws was the Arancel Provisional approved by the Junta Consultiva de Guatemala on February 13, 1821. On February 27, 1837, the Federal government of Central America drew up the first Arancel de Aduanas, but after the division of the Federation, each state established its own tariff laws. El Salvador placed the first general tariff on imports and exports on February 10, 1849.

The Ley de Hacienda to be found in the *Codificación de Leyes Patrias* (1879) contains the Reglamento Orgánico de Aduanas Marítimas, the Arancel de Aduanas, and the Depósitos, Resguardos y Disposiciones sobre la Importación y Exportación. The Proyecto de Tarifa de Aforos of March 24, 1885, further augmented the above laws and remained in force with minor changes until 1934 when the seventh edition of the Tarifa de Aforos was promulgated.

PUBLICATION

Boletín de aduanas; órgano oficial de la Dirección general de la renta de aduanas. Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1936-Dec. 1941. Monthly by year, volume and number. Laws, decrees and regulations relating to the administration of customs and tariff rates.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CONTRIBUCIONES

Created by executive decree of March 3, 1931, by merging the Dirección General de Contribuciones Directas with the Dirección General de Contribuciones Indirectas. The organic law was enacted by Legislative Decree no. 47 of May 15, 1941, and subsequently amended by legislative decree of June 6, 1944.

PUBLICATION

Importación de algodones, vinos y licores.

Oficina Central de Ventas

Created in article 1 of Reglamento para la Venta de Papel para Cigarillos de Elaboración Manual, issued by executive decree of May 30, 1933. Under the supervision of the Dirección General de Contribuciones.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

First planned in 1875 but actually established in 1881 for the purpose of making maps of the country. It is charged with the investigation, study, and coordination of the official statistics of the nation. In recent years it has been governed by the laws of June 22, 1926, July 11, 1933, and September 13, 1940. The Director is required to present annually to the National Assembly a report on the work of the preceding year.

PUBLICATIONS

Censo general de la República del Salvador, levantado en el año de 1888. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1890. 22 pp.

Nuestro comercio exterior en la última década, 1901 á 1910.

Boletín de la Dirección general de estadística. Año 1, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1902—Año 4, No. 1, Jan. 1906.

Estudios estadísticos respecto a las riquezas naturales, industrias, y comercio. Nos. 1-2, 1907-1908.

Monografías departamentales por el doctor Santiago I. Barbarena, director general de estadística de la República. 1909-1914. One for each of the 14 Departments.

Anuario estadístico de El Salvador. No. 1, 1911—No. 13, 1923. Publication was suspended for the years 1924-26, and resumed in 1927. Issued in 2 volumes beginning with 1940. Vol. 2 contains trade statistics. The following were substituted for the *Anuario estadístico de El Salvador* for 1924-26:

Demografía. 1924. San Salvador, Imprenta "La Salvadoreña," [1925]. 272 pp.

Demografía. 1925. San Salvador, Imprenta "La Salvadoreña," [1926]. 307 pp.

Demografía. 1926. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1927]. 289 pp.

Estadística comercial. 1924-25.

Resumen estadístico de la República de El Salvador, 1924. San Salvador, Imprenta "Rafael Reyes," [1925]. 45 pp.

Resumen estadístico de la República de El Salvador, 1925. San Salvador, 1926. 18 pp.

- Resumen estadístico de la República de El Salvador, 1926.* San Salvador, Taller nacional de grabados, 1927. 14 pp.
- Boletín estadístico y meteorológico.* No. 1, Jan./Mar. 1911.
- División administrativa y población probable de la República de El Salvador de 1911.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1911.
- División administrativa de la República de El Salvador.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1925]. 64 pp.
- Estadística comercial de 1925.* No imprint. 89 pp.
- Documentos y datos históricos estadísticos de la República de El Salvador.* 1926.
- Boletín estadístico.* Semi-annual by number. Temporarily suspended with No. 7, trimestre 1, 1935, and all statistical information was included in the *Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda y crédito público*, until the *Boletín* reappeared with No. 8, May 1937. At present the publication is divided into two parts, the *Boletín ordinario* and the *Boletín extraordinario*.
- Diccionario geográfico de la República de El Salvador. Año de 1940.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1941?]. 360 pp.
- Brannon, Maximiliano P. *Desarrollo histórico de la estadística en El Salvador.* (Proceedings of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, D. C., May 10-18, 1940, U. S. Department of State, 1943, Vol. 8. pp. 263-78.) Historical notes arranged in chronological order on efforts to gather statistics in El Salvador since pre-colonial times.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL PRESUPUESTO

Although public law has always provided for a budget for government expenditures, no separate organization with the sole function of preparing the income and expenditure of money existed until Legislative Decree no. 37 of May 23, 1938, promulgated the *Ley Orgánica de Presupuesto* establishing the *Sección Técnica de Presupuesto*. This office was superseded by the *Dirección General del Presupuesto*, established July 1, 1939, by Legislative Decree no. 45 of April 29, 1939, which became the organization through which the President and the Ministro de Hacienda direct and supervise the preparation and execution of the budgets.

The budget appears annually in the *Diario Oficial* as the *Ley de Presupuesto* and since 1912 has been published separately. No other publications are issued by the *Dirección General*.

FEDERACIÓN DE CAJAS DE CRÉDITO

The *Ley de Cajas de Crédito Rural*, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 113, of December 21, 1942, created a series of small, local organizations whose primary function was the protection and advancement of small business. These *Cajas* were united for purposes of coordination into the *Federación de Cajas de Crédito Rural Limitada*. In the *Ley* they were referred to as the *Cajas Rurales* and the *Cooperativa Central*. Operation began February 12, 1943.

PUBLICATIONS

- Crédito rural; órgano de la Federación de Cajas de Crédito.* 1943. Monthly.
- Escritura social de la Federación de Cajas de Crédito.* San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, 1943. 42 pp.
- Legislación del Crédito rural, 1943.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1943. 220 pp.
- Memoria de las labores de la institución desde el 12 de febrero hasta el 31 de mayo de 1943, presentado por la Junta de gobierno a la primera Asamblea general ordinaria*

el 26 de junio de 1943. Primer ejercicio. San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, 1943. 20 pp.

INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE EL SALVADOR

Established by legislative decree of July 31, 1943, to investigate and study the technical and scientific problems that may arise in agriculture, industry, mining, and other economic activities in the country.

JUNTA DE COOPERACIÓN NACIONAL

Established by Legislative Decree no. 24, dated March 18, 1942, as an agency to ask for contributions for welfare in time of emergency.

JUNTA DE HACIENDA

Established by executive decree of June 2, 1871, as amended by decree of June 13, 1871, to supervise and report on the administration of national funds.

JUNTA DE VIGILANCIA DE BANCOS Y SOCIEDADES ANÓNIMAS

First established as the Junta de Vigilancia de Bancos by legislative decree of August 11, 1914, and superseded by the Junta de Vigilancia Permanente, established by legislative decree of July 20, 1920. The reorganization of September 10, 1936, by Legislative Decree no. 124, changed the name to the Junta de Vigilancia de Bancos y Sociedades Anónimas. It is regulated by the decree of September 30, 1936, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 32 of April 3, 1943, and Decree no. 9 of the Corte de Cuentas, dated June 20, 1944.

JUNTA DE RACIONAMIENTO DE HILO DE ALGODON

Created by decree of August 8, 1944, and organized by *Acuerdo* no. 605 of August 23, of the same year.

JUNTA NACIONAL DE DEFENSA SOCIAL

Created by legislative decree of October 24, 1932, regulated by executive decree of May 1, 1935, and governed by the *estatutos* promulgated by executive *Acuerdo* no. 1,912 of December 29, 1938. Dissolved January 13, 1943. (See also: *Mejoramiento Social, S. A.*)

MEJORAMIENTO SOCIAL, S. A.

Authorized by Legislative Decree no. 115 of December 24, 1942, as a development corporation for low cost housing. It assumed the duties of the Junta Nacional de Defensa Social. The *estatutos* were issued by Legislative Decree no. 116 of December 23, 1942, and the *Reglamento* was promulgated by decree of February 18, 1943, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 2, of May 21, 1943.

PUBLICATIONS

Ley y estatutos de Mejoramiento social, S. A. y Reglamento de adquisición, administración y enajenación de bienes. San Salvador, Talleres gráficos Cisneros, 1943. 104 pp.

Memoria de las labores de la compañía durante su primer ejercicio, del 18 de febrero al 31 de diciembre de 1943 . . . San Salvador, 1944. 32 pp.

OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICAS

Prior to April 27, 1901, when the first Ley de Marcas was decreed executively, it appears that the legislature was empowered to grant patents. The Ley de Patentes was sanctioned May 6, 1901. New Leyes de Patentes y Marcas de Fábricas were decreed as follows: The Ley de Marcas of June 15, 1910, as

amended by decree published July 4, 1913; the Ley de Patentes de Invención of July 27, 1913; and the Ley de Marcas de Fábricas of July 22, 1921, at present in force.

POLICÍA DE HACIENDA

Organized by legislative decree of June 26, 1933, and further regulated by executive decree of May 28, 1943.

SERVICIO DE TESORERÍA GENERAL

Created in 1843 to appropriate and distribute public funds. Organized by the decree published in *Diario Oficial* May 24, 1899, the *acuerdo* of October 12, 1915, and decree of May 15, 1937. Governed by the Ley de Tesorería issued by Legislative Decree no. 178 of December 16, 1936.

TAJER NACIONAL DE GRABADOS

Made autonomous by Legislative Decree no. 25 of June 30, 1939.

Ministerio de Industria y Comercio

The Ministerio de Industria y Comercio first appeared as a separate branch of the government in March 1927, when it was annexed to the Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público. A bureau for commerce existed, however, at least as early as 1920.

PUBLICATION

Memorias.

1927-42: See under *Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público*.

ALMACENES GENERALES DE DEPÓSITO

Created by a Ley promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 141 of November 11, 1938.

CÁMARA DE COMERCIO E INDUSTRIA

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Cámara de comercio de El Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1920—Vol. 1, No. 5, June 1920. Monthly. Title changed to:

Boletín Comercial; órgano de la Cámara de Comercio de El Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 6, Aug. 1920—Vol. 2, No. 17, Dec. 1921. Quarterly. Title changed to:

Boletín de la Cámara de comercio e industria de El Salvador. Vol. 2, No. 18, June 30, 1927—. Bi-monthly. Miscellaneous short articles relating to trade, industry, and finance in El Salvador. Laws, regulations and economic statistics.

OFICINA NACIONAL DE MATRÍCULA DE COMERCIO

Created by legislative decree of June 30, 1927.

Ministerio de Instrucción Pública

It has been impossible to trace "public education" as a separate branch of the government beyond 1859, when it is found annexed to Relaciones Exteriores. Education has been accepted as a public charge, however, since the independence of El Salvador, as shown by a legislative decree of April 29, 1825, which provided for the creation of a college for scientific education. The legislative decree of February 7, 1827, provided for primary schools for boys and girls, and a decree of

September 5, 1832, fixed the basis on which primary schools were to be established in all the cities. It was not until 1835, however, that the first public school was established.

PUBLICATIONS

Acotaciones sobre literatura universal. [San Salvador], Tipografía Ariel, 1940. 289 pp.

AMATL; correo del maestro. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1939. General review for teachers, of an inspirational nature.

Decreto de legalización de títulos y programas para exámenes generales de incorporación de contadores. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1939]. 50 pp.

La Enseñanza primaria. 1901-?

La Escuela salvadoreña; cultura-ciencia-educación. (Revista del Ministerio de instrucción pública.) Año 1, No. 1, Sept. 1923 (?)—Año 3, No. 12, 1926. Quarterly. Irregular.

Guía metodológica. 1940.

Homenaje tributado al maestro Francisco Gavidia, por los diplomáticos americanos residentes en El Salvador, Centro América. [San Salvador, Imprenta nacional], 1942.

Ley y reglamento del escalafón de maestros de educación primaria de la República de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1940. 39 pp.

Lecturas para el desarrollo del programa de moral. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1940. 16 pp.

Memorias.

1888-1928: See Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1929-34: See under *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.*

1935: *Memoria de las labores del poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública, durante el año de 1935, presentada a la asamblea legislativa de 1936, por el secretario Dr. David Rosales h., el día 25 de marzo de 1936.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1936]. 88 pp.

1936: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública, correspondiente al año de 1936, presentada a la asamblea legislativa por el subsecretario del ramo Dr. David Rosales h., el día 19 de marzo de 1937.* [San Salvador], Imprenta nacional, [1937]. 101 pp.

1937: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública, correspondiente al año de 1937, presentada a la asamblea legislativa por el subsecretario del despacho, Doctor David Rosales, h., el día 26 de abril de 1938.* San Salvador, [Imprenta nacional, 1938]. 136 pp.

1938: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública realizados durante el año de 1938 y que fué leída ante la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa, por el señor subsecretario profesor don José A. Orantes, el día 23 de marzo de 1939.** *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 126, No. 74, Apr. 1, 1939. pp. 929-35.

1939: *Memoria de los actos realizados en el ramo de instrucción pública durante el año de 1939 leída ante la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el subsecretario, Profesor don José Andrés Orantes, el día 14 de marzo de 1940.* *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 128, No. 62, Mar. 14, 1940. pp. 1005-10.

1940: *Memoria de los actos realizados en el ramo de instrucción pública durante el año de 1940, presentada a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa el 3 de abril de 1941.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1941]. 171 pp. Also *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 130, No. 78, Apr. 5, 1941. p. 1093.

*Corrected to "el día 23 de febrero de 1939" in *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 126, No. 99, May 10, 1939. p. 1273.

1941: *Informe de las labores desarrolladas por el poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública durante el año de 1941 rendido ante la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el subsecretario del ramo, encargado del despacho, profesor José Andrés Orantes, el 16 de abril de 1942.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1942]. 147 pp.

1942: *Informe de las labores desarrolladas por el poder ejecutivo en el ramo de instrucción pública durante el año de 1942 rendida a la honorable asamblea nacional legislativa por el Profesor José Andrés Orantes, subsecretario de estado, el 13 de abril de 1943.* *Diario Oficial*, Tomo 134, No. 86, Apr. 13, 1943. pp. 1105-35.

Plan y programas de enseñanza primaria urbana de El Salvador a regir desde el año de 1940. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1940]. 379 pp.

Proyecto de Ley orgánica de instrucción pública. 1920.

Recopilaciones de leyes y disposiciones reglamentarias de educación primaria. 1938.

Reglamento de enseñanza de comercio y hacienda y reglamento de academias taquígrafas y de otras escuelas de enseñanzas especiales. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941. 114 pp.

Reglamento del Departamento técnico administrativo de educación primaria y normal. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1940. 77 pp.

Revista de enseñanza, Órgano oficial del Ministerio de Instrucción pública. Año 1, No. 1, Jan. 1915—Año 7, No. 24, Dec. 1922. Superseded in 1923 by *La Escuela Salvadoreña*.

Revista de etnología, arqueología y lingüística. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-5, 1925-26. Superseded by *Revista del Departamento de historia del ministerio*.

Revista de Istmo. Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1922—Vol. 1, No. 6, Dec. 1922.

Revista "La Juventud salvadoreña." 1889-?

Revista del Ministerio de instrucción pública. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan./Mar. 1942-. Quarterly by year and number. Apparently continues *La escuela salvadoreña*. Miscellaneous articles on Salvadoran educational problems and culture.

Revista Nueva Escuela Salvadoreña. Año 1, No. 1, Mar. 1931-?

Revista "La Nueva España." 188-?

Texto guía del lenguaje (kindergarten, I y II grados). [San Salvador], Imprenta "Ariel," 1940. 237 pp.

Castro, Ranulfo. *Campañas "Pro infancia;" conferencia sobre: "Nociones de eugenesia y consejos pre-nupciales," dictadas en el "Casino juvenil salvadoreño," la noche del 22 de febrero de 1940.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941. 31 pp.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. Bi-weekly by epoch and number. Formerly a monthly. Época 2, No. 1, began in Mar. 1932. Época 3, No. 1, began in Mar. 1939. No information is available concerning Época 1. The bulletin is of general literary interest, represented by critical and biographical articles and poems, original and reprinted. It also includes notices and reviews of new books and information on the activities of the Library.

Documentos y datos históricos y estadísticos de la República de El Salvador. Ediciones de la Biblioteca nacional . . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926. 155 pp.

Estadística general de la República del Salvador, por Lorenzo López. Impresa en la Imprenta del gobierno en el año de 1858. Ediciones de la Biblioteca nacional . . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926. 240 pp.

Estado general de la provincia de San Salvador, Reyno de Guatemala, año de 1807. Por don Antonio Gutiérrez y Ulloa, corregidor intendente de la Provincia. Ediciones de la Biblioteca nacional. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1926. 166 pp.

Revista bibliográfica-científica literaria. Año 1, No. 1, 1929—Año 3, No. 20; 1931.

COMITÉ DE INVESTIGACIONES DEL FOLKLORE NACIONAL Y ARTE TÍPICO SALVADOREÑO

Recopilación de materiales folklóricos salvadoreños. Primera parte. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1944. 412 pp.

CONSEJO DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

Manual del maestro salvadoreño. Vol. 2, No. 11, Apr./June 1929—? Quarterly.

DEPARTAMENTO DE PSICO-PEDAGOGÍA

. . . Boletín del Gabinete psico-pedagógico; guía práctica para los profesores y alumnos . . . San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1940]. 163 pp.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA PRIMARIA

La Semana cívica. Nos. 1-2, 1915-16.

ESCUELA NORMAL DE MAESTROS "REPÚBLICA DE ESPAÑA"

Revista de la Escuela normal de maestros. 1933—? Monthly.

JUNTA NACIONAL ANTIANALFABETA

Boletín de la Junta nacional antianalfabeta. 1933—?

MUSEO NACIONAL

Anales. Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1903—Vol. 5, No. 30, Apr. 1913.

Tzunpame; órgano de publicidad del Museo nacional de El Salvador. Año 1, No. 1, Sept. 1941. Monthly (?) by year and number. Contains original articles on anthropology, ethnology, linguistics, historical documents, and official news of the Museo.

SOCIEDAD DE ESTUDIANTES DE MEDECINA "EMILIO ÁLVAREZ"

Salvador médico. Nos. 1-16, 1921-38.

A description of the agencies and other dependencies known to have been under the supervision of the Ministry follows:

ASOCIACIÓN DE EXCURSIONISTAS CISNEROS

Created in article 1 of the *estatutos*, approved by executive decree of June 10, 1934.

ATENEO DE EL SALVADOR

Founded in article 1 of the *estatutos*, dated October 7, 1912. Regulated by the legislative decree of November 18 of the same year.

PUBLICATIONS

Ateneo; revista del Ateneo de El Salvador. Vol. 1, No. 1, Dec. 1, 1912—. Formerly entitled *Ateneo de El Salvador; revista de ciencia, letras y artes. Órgano del Centro del mismo nombre. Began as a fortnightly. With Año 1, No. 7, May 1913 changed to monthly. Appeared more or less regularly as a monthly until Año 11, No. 90, July 1923, when the title changed to Revista de El Ateneo de El Salvador;*

órgano del Instituto del mismo nombre. Since that time it has appeared very irregularly, only one number having been issued for 1932 and 1933, respectively. Three issues appeared in 1941. Contains papers of the members of the Ateneo; a bibliographical section of books received; reports on Ateneo business; poems and occasional photographs of writers or lecturers.

Leyes del Ateneo de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1914. 48 pp.

Libro araujo. 9 de febrero de 1914. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1914]. 211 pp.

COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA ESCOLAR

Established by executive *acuerdo* of December 9, 1916. (See also: *Dirección General de Educación Física.*)

PUBLICATIONS

Anales. 1919-21?

Cultura Física.

COMITÉ NACIONAL OLÍMPICO

Created by *acuerdo* of March 30, 1933. The *estatutos* were promulgated in *Diario Oficial* of February 20, 1934.

PUBLICATION

Boletín Olímpico. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1933-Vol. 1, No. 22, Mar. 15, 1935.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CULTURA FÍSICA

Established by Legislative Decree no. 43 of May 20, 1935. (See also: *Dirección General de Educación Física.*)

CONSERVATORIO DE MÚSICA

Established by legislative decree of March 3, 1892.

DEPARTAMENTO DE HISTORIA

Created by executive decree of November 12, 1928, to conserve books, manuscripts, and other historical items which illustrate the national life of the Republic. Regulated by *acuerdo* of December 12, 1929. Abolished in 1931, but reestablished, probably in 1938.

PUBLICATION

Revista del Departamento de historia y hemeroteca nacional del Ministerio de instrucción pública. Supersedes the *Revista de etnología, arqueología y lingüística.* The *Revista del Departamento de historia* was published in 1929-30. 2ª Época, Año 1, No. 1, began in Jan. 1938. A third Época began in 1939 with the present title. Important local historical review. Original articles and extensive publication of documents, with emphasis on the national period. Illustrated.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA

Legislative Decree no. 48 of May 4, 1939, established the Dirección General de Cultura Física by merging the Comisión Nacional de Educación Física Escolar and the Consejo Nacional de Cultura Física. Given present designation by Executive Decree no. 14 of October 3, 1939. The Dirección General de Educación Física was regulated by Executive Decree no. 18 of November 8, 1940, and amended by Executive Decree no. 11 of May 19, 1941, and Decree no. 8 of Sept. 22, 1943. In conjunction with Juntas Deportivas and Federaciones Nacio-

nales de Deportes, the Dirección General organizes and promotes physical culture throughout the country.

PUBLICATIONS

Ley de educación física. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941. 161 pp.

Ley y reglamento de la Dirección general de educación física. San Salvador, [Imprenta nacional], 1941. 161 pp.

Plan general de educación física de El Salvador. 1941.

Revista de la Dirección general de educación física. 1940 (?)

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE ARTES GRÁFICAS

Established by legislative decree of October 4, 1932, under the administration of the Ministerio de Fomento. Legislative Decree no. 71 of November 9, 1940, transferred it to the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES

Established by *acuerdo* of September 7, 1929, and regulated by *acuerdo* of January 7, 1930.

ESCUELA NACIONAL DE MÚSICA "RAFAEL OLMEDO"

Established by *acuerdo* of April 22, 1930, as the Escuela Nacional de Música. *Acuerdo* no. 102 of January 25, 1938, gave it the present designation.

ESCUELA NORMAL CENTRAL

A decree of November 13, 1872, established the school for boys and the decree of May 29, 1874, established the school for girls.

PUBLICATION

Reglamentos de la Escuela normal central de institutores y de la de institutrices de la República del Salvador, decretados por el supremo poder ejecutivo en 1 y 30 de mayo, respectivamente de 1874. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1874].

ESCUELA NORMAL DE MAESTRAS

Founded June 19, 1894. Reglamento Interior approved August 31, 1927.

PUBLICATION

Revista de la Escuela normal de maestras. Nos. 4-5, 1935.

INSTITUTO DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA Y DEPORTES

Established by Decree no. 14 of July 2, 1941.

INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA NATURAL

First established by decree of September 2, 1911, and by decree of December 31, 1912, annexed to the Facultad de Química y Farmacia, as a dependent of the Universidad Nacional. Apparently discontinued for a period, as it was again established by the decree of October 14, 1930.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL "GENERAL FRANCISCO MENÉNDEZ"

A decree of February 16, 1841, provided for "una Universidad y un colegio de educación." The Colegio was opened on October 16, of the same year, and in the *Reglamento* of February 28, 1844, was officially named "Colegio de La Asunción." The exact date that it assumed the present name has not been established. It is governed by the *Reglamento* of February 3, 1942. The Director is required to present an annual report to the Ministro de Instrucción Pública.

PUBLICATIONS

Informe por el Director del Instituto Nacional. Name varies.

Revista del Instituto nacional "General Francisco Menéndez;" órgano de la Dirección del establecimiento. (1931). Irregular by year and number. Contains articles and notes on secondary education in El Salvador.

JUNTAS DEPORTIVAS DEPARTAMENTALES

See: *Dirección General de Educación Física.*

OBSERVATORIO NACIONAL

Founded Oct. 25, 1890. *Reglamento* of Feb. 22, 1918, created the Observatorio Meteorológico and the Observatorio Sismológico which were incorporated with the Observatorio Nacional by executive decree of Aug. 27, 1928. The Observatorio has published its observations in the *Diario Oficial* and the *Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística* since 1911.

PUBLICATIONS

Anales del Observatorio astronómico y meteorológico de San Salvador. No. 1, 1893-?

Anales del Observatorio Nacional. No. 1, 1917-.

OFICINA DE CIRCULACIÓN Y CANJE DE PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES

Created by executive order March 20, 1888.

PUBLICATION

Nómina de las publicaciones periodistas.

PATRONATO ESCOLAR SALVADOREÑO

Established Oct. 29, 1923, to encourage education.

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL

Provided for in legislative decree of February 16, 1841, but not opened until 1847. The seat of the University has always been in San Salvador with the exception of the years 1854-61 when it was in San Vicente. The executive decree of May 27, 1923, made it autonomous, administratively as well as economically, but Legislative Decree no. 16 of January 29, 1939, returned its administration to government control.

PUBLICATIONS

Estatutos de la Universidad nacional de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1940. 75 pp.

Revista de la Universidad. No. 1, 1935-?

La Universidad. 1880-? Monthly.

La Universidad. 1942-. Annual.

Cea, Leopoldo. *Diccionario de términos y expresiones hematológicas.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1941. 355 pp.

Grito, José Ciro; Figueroa, Carlos H.; Bloch, Max. *Nociones de hematología tropical centroamericana.* Segunda parte. 1942. 176 pp.

Academia de Ciencias y Bellas Artes

Founded and annexed to the Universidad in 1888.

UNIVERSIDAD DE ORIENTE

Created by executive decree of Oct. 15, 1874.

Ministerio de Justicia

Justicia, like Gobernación, Relaciones Exteriores, Hacienda and Guerra y Marina, is one of the departments of government that made up the Secretaría General provided for in the Constitution of 1824. In the *Memoria* for 1827 (*Op. cit.*) it is combined with Negocios Eclesiásticos. Since 1873, Justicia has been annexed to Relaciones Exteriores. The Ministerio de Justicia provides liaison between the executive power and the Supreme Court of Justice.

PUBLICATIONS

Under the caption "General Works" the following is quoted from Schuster (*Op. cit.* pp. 122-23):

"... four uniform editions of the codes of [E1] Salvador . . . were published under official auspices, respectively in 1880-1822, 1893, 1904 and 1926. The edition of 1880-1882, which in terms of Salvadorian legal bibliography, is usually known as the "second edition," * was prepared by a Code Revision Commission composed of Dr. José Trigueros, Lic. Antonio Ruiz and Lic. Jacinto Castellanos.

"The 'third edition' of the codes, published in 1893, was a work of consolidation, rather than of revision, since the amendments produced between 1880 and 1890 merely were inserted at appropriate places or collected in appendices. At the same time, a volume supplementary to this 'third edition,' which carries the amendments enacted during 1890-1892, was published under the following title:

Suplemento a la nueva edición de los códigos patrios, comprendiendo las reformas decretadas hasta 1892, el arancel judicial y la ley de papel sellado y timbres. San Salvador, Imprenta "La Luz," 1893.

"The 'fourth edition' of the codes (excepting the Code of Commerce), published in 1904, was again a consolidation rather than a revision, and was the work of the jurists, Rafael U. Palacios and David Castro.

"The next, and last, uniform edition of the codes is that which was published during the Administration of President Alfonso Quiñones. This edition of the codes, to which were affixed the constitution and organic constitutional laws of 1886, consists of a single volume, printed in Barcelona, Spain, in 1926. This volume, and a pamphlet supplement printed in San Salvador in 1928, constitute the current official edition of the codes. The titles of this volume and supplementary pamphlet follow:

Constitución y códigos de la república de El Salvador. Obra llevada a cabo por el Ministerio de Justicia, durante la administración del Presidente de la república, Dr. don Alfonso Quiñones Molina. Barcelona, Imprenta Elzeviriana y Librería Camí, S. A., 1926. 992 p.

Informe y apéndices de la nueva edición de la constitución, leyes constitutivas y códigos de El Salvador. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1928. 51 p.

"Amendments to the codes, enacted during the years 1928-1933, have been compiled in the following mimeographed pamphlet:

Reformas hechas desde 1928 a 1933 a los códigos de la República de El Salvador, mimeografiadas por Rafael Barraza R. San Salvador [1933]. 33 p."

Memorias. See under *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.*

*No "first edition" exists, since the several codes were enacted initially at different dates and never were printed in a uniform edition, with the exception of the codes of civil and criminal procedure. However, we may refer to the following compilation of legislation amendatory of those codes. *Reformas a los Códigos* (San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1876, 68 p.)

Other works edited by the Ministerio de Justicia as listed in official correspondence dated July 28, 1943 are:

Anteproyecto de los Códigos Patrios, con sus respectivas exposiciones de motivos. (In preparation.)

Códigos Patrios. (In one volume.)

Derecho Administrativo.

Jurisprudencia Civil.

Ley de Fideicomisos.

Ley de Notariado.

Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial.

Repertorio de Legislación.

A brief description of the sub-divisions of the Ministerio de Justicia follows:

CÁRCEL DE MUJERES DE SAN SALVADOR

Under the administration of the municipality of San Salvador.

JUZGADO GENERAL DE HACIENDA

Located in San Salvador but its jurisdiction extends throughout the Republic in all civil and criminal matters pertaining to the Public Treasury.

MINISTERIO FISCAL

The Ministerio Fiscal was provided for in Article 130 of the Constitution of 1939. The establishment, powers and attributions are set forth in the Ley del Ministerio Fiscal, promulgated by Legislative Decree no. 62 of May 26, 1939, which attaches it to the Ministerio de Justicia. The Constitution of 1945 gave it autonomous status under the direction of the Procurador General de la República, who along with the other members, is appointed by the President.

The Ministerio Fiscal represents the State and society in seeing that the laws are obeyed, that justice is meted out quickly and efficiently, and in protecting the interests of minors, the poor, and all those incapable of defending themselves.

OFICINAS DEL REGISTRO DE LA PROPIEDAD RAÍZ E HIPOTECAS

Offices with a Registrador for each of the seven Department seats are located in San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate, San Miguel and Jucuapa. The Registro is governed and regulated by the *Ley* and *Reglamento* decreed legislatively April 14, 1897.

PENITENCIARÍA CENTRAL

Opened in 1897, in the city of San Salvador. Regulated by the executive decree of Jan. 1, 1912.

PENITENCIARÍA OCCIDENTAL

Opened February 18, 1903, in the city of Santa Ana. It is regulated by the *Reglamento General* promulgated by executive decree of January 1, 1912.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Relaciones Exteriores is one of the branches of government included in the Secretaría General del Estado del Salvador provided for in the Constitution of 1824. The portfolio for Relaciones Exteriores has at different times included various branches of the government. Each change usually brought about a reorganization.

The Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores is charged with the functions of the foreign affairs of the State. With regard to this function it creates and maintains legations and consulates, maintains International Offices, fixes national boundaries, selects delegates to International Congresses and Conferences, controls the distribution of visas and passports, etc.

PUBLICATIONS

Anuario diplomático del Salvador. San Salvador, 18-?

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Año 1, No. 1, Jan. 1909-Año 18, No. 12, Dec. 1926. Monthly. Contains treaties and conventions. From Vol. 1, No. 10 on, each fascicle is headed, "Libro rosado de El Salvador."

Memorias.

1827: *Memoria que el secretario general interino del estado del Salvador, D. Fulgencio Maiorca, presentó a la legislatura del año de 1828 sobre los diferentes ramos de administración.* (See p. 18.)

1849-1929 (with the exception of 1858 described below) see: Childs, James B. (*op. cit.*)

1858: *Memoria leída el día 28 de enero de 1859 por el Señor Jefe de Sección encargado del ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Don Manuel Irungaray, al Cuerpo Legislativo.* Gaceta del Salvador, 1858/59, Tomo 7, No. 81, Feb. 23, 1859.

1929: *Memoria de los actos de relaciones exteriores, justicia, instrucción pública, beneficencia y sanidad durante el año de 1929.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional [1930]. 168 pp.

1930: *Memoria de los actos de relaciones exteriores, justicia e instrucción pública, beneficencia y sanidad durante el año de 1930.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional [1931]. 105 pp.

1931: *Memoria de los actos de relaciones exteriores, justicia e instrucción pública, durante el año de 1931, leída el 19 de febrero [de 1932].* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1932]. 122 pp.

1932: *Memoria de los actos del poder ejecutivo en los departamentos de relaciones exteriores, justicia e instrucción pública correspondiente al año de 1932, presentada a la asamblea nacional legislativa por el ministro de dichos ramos, Dr. Miguel Ángel Araujo, el día de febrero de 1933.* San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, [1933]. 165 pp.

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Ministerio de Trabajo

The first law passed concerning labor was the Ley de Accidentes del Trabajo of May 11, 1911. The *Reglamento* to the Ley was published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 7, 1911 and the Ley de Aprendices de Oficios y Artes Mecánicas e Industrias was promulgated May 28, 1914. It was not until March 2, 1927, however, that the Ministerio de Trabajo was created as a separate department of the government, and on May 31, of the same year the Ley de Protección a los Empleados de Comercio was passed. The *Reglamento* to this Ley was promulgated November 4, 1927. A decree of November 2, 1927, deals with the Agrupaciones Obreros y Gremiales (labor unions and guilds). The Ley de Horas del Trabajo was issued June 13, 1928, followed by the Ley de Asuetos y Vacaciones de los Empleados Públicos promulgated on March 4, 1940.

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Boletín de gobernación y trabajo. (See *Ministerio de Gobernación.*)

Leyes del Trabajo. Segunda edición. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1930. 72 pp.

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1927-42: See under *Ministerio de Gobernación.*

JUNTAS DE CONCILIACIÓN

Created by article 22 of the Ley de Accidentes del Trabajo of May 11, 1911, which provided that there be a Junta in each Department charged with the supervision of the Ley. The Juntas were reorganized by decree of June 15, 1927, for the purpose of effecting conciliation between labor and management to see that the labor laws are carried out, etc.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

DURING the colonial period and for some time after independence, El Salvador was subject to the laws of Spain under a court known as the "Real Audiencia." The Judicial Power of El Salvador assumed definite shape in 1824, when the constitution of that year vested this power in a Corte Suprema de Justicia. The Corte was retained by all subsequent constitutions except the one of 1883, which provided for a Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeals and other Tribunals and Judges provided by law.

The Constitution of 1841, provided that the judicial power be vested in the Corte Suprema de Justicia and lower courts and that the magistrates, elected by the members of the legislative branch meeting in General Assembly, were not to be removed except for cause. The Jueces de Primera Instancia (judges of the primary court of claims) were proposed by the Corte to the Executive Power.

The Constitution of 1886 now in force provides that the Judicial Power shall be exercised by a Corte Suprema de Justicia, Cámaras de Segunda Instancia and Cámaras de Tercera Instancia, and other inferior courts and judges. Sitting at the Capital of the Republic, there is one Chamber of Third Instance composed of three magistrates and two Chambers of Second Instance, each composed of two magistrates. The Chamber of Third Instance is presided over by the magistrate President; in each of the other Chambers the first elected magistrate presides. These three Chambers meeting together under the direction of the magistrate President of the Chamber of Third Instance, constitute the Corte Suprema de Justicia, the court of highest jurisdiction in the Republic. There are Courts of Second Instance also in the cities of San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Cojutepeque.*

For the Court Reports and Digests the following is quoted from Schuster, (*Op. cit.*), pp. 121-22 and 124:

"The judgments of the appellate courts of [El] Salvador do not appear to have been reported regularly, before the establishment, in 1892, of the following official periodical:

Revista judicial. Publicación de la Suprema Corte de Justicia. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1892-.

"The above periodical carries in addition to the administrative rulings of the Supreme Court and the current legislation pertinent to the administration of justice, the decisions of the five "Chambers of Second Instance" and of the sole "Chamber of Third Instance," which integrate the tribunal.

"A selection of important decisions in "second instance" and in "third instance," covering the years 1884-1922, and taken from the *Revista Judicial* was edited by Rafael B. Colindres, a magistrate of the Supreme Court, under the title, *Jurisprudencia Salvadoreña*, 2 vols. (Santiago de María, Impr. Colindres, 1914, and San Salvador, Tip. "La Vanguardia," 1924).

"Important judgments of the "Chamber of Second Instance" for the Western Section of [El] Salvador, issued during the period that the chamber was composed

*Dirección General de Estadística. *La República de El Salvador.* [New York], 1924. 200 pp. English and Spanish text.

of Magistrates Eusebio Bracamonte and Eduardo A. Burgos (1913-1919), have been published under the following title:

Jurisprudencia civil. Sentencias de la Cámara de Segunda Instancia de la Sección de Occidente, durante el tiempo que estuvo integrada por los magistrados doctores Eusebio Bracamonte y Eduardo A. Burgos. Abril 14, 1913-Abril 13, 1919. Tomo 1. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1923. 340 p.

"At the present time no legal periodicals are published in [El] Salvador, with the exception of the *Revista Judicial*; in the past the following have appeared:

El foro del porvenir. Órgano de la Sociedad Jurídica Salvadoreña. San Salvador, 1899. (Only one vol. published; 168 p.)

Revista de derecho y jurisprudencia. Directores: Hermógenes Alvarado, Belisario U. Suárez. 3 vols. San Salvador, Sept. 1900-Aug. 1901.

Revista centro-americana de legislación, derecho y jurisprudencia. 3 vols. (7 nos.) San Salvador, Sept. 1901-May 1902. (Continuation of periodical next preceding.)

Los debates judiciales. Editores: Manuel Castro Ramírez, José Leiva. Nos. 1-36. San Salvador, 1904-1907.

Revista de la Escuela de Derecho de El Salvador. Director: Hermógenes Alvarado. Editor: Belarmino U. Suárez. ? vols. San Salvador, Jan. 1907-?

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